The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,612.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
——— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
——— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
——— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

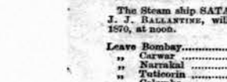
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship SATARA, 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on the 16th August 1870, at noon.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Madras	29
„ Carwar	18	„ Coconada	31
„ Narrakal	20		Sept.
„ Tuticorin	21	„ Visagapatam	1
„ Colombo	22	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Galle	23	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Negapatam	26	Arrive Calcutta	4

* During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Nellgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

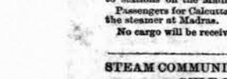
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 6th August 1870, at 4 P.M.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug.
Leave Bombay	6	Leave Bussorah	20
„ Kurrachee	10	„ Mahomerah	26
„ Guadur	11	„ Fao	26
„ Muscat	14	„ Bushire	30
„ Bunder Abbas	16		Sept.
„ Linga	17	„ Linga	1
„ Bushire	20	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Fao	21	„ Muscat	5
„ Mahomerah	21	„ Guadur	7
Arrive Bussorah	22	„ Kurrachee	11
		Arrive Bombay	13

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will dispatch the Steam Ship NORNA (939 tons and 230 H P), Captain A. M. Lockie, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,

Bombay, 2nd August 1870. Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
AMBA	Capt.	2,000 Tons
TERESIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
„ Suez	36	22		8
„ Port Said	38	24	Including Wine.	8
„ Alexandria	39	25		10
„ Messina	45	32		12
„ Naples	47	34		12
„ Leghorn	50	35		15
„ Genoa	50	35		15
„ Marseilles	53	36		15-10

Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to Volkart Brothers,

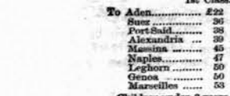
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MM. CRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on Goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 2 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5	Without food.
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 32	£ 12	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch LIGHTERS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per FLORENCE, Hoxton, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hoxton will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain Houston.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT,

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. BARODA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. BANGALORE, from Southampton, 9th July.
„ SYRIA, from Marseilles, 17th July.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. RIPON, from Southampton, 2nd July.
„ ILLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 6th July.
„ NAPOLI, from Glasgow, 25th June.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th August 1870.

THE ORIENTAL MUSIC HALL, FORT, WILL BE OPENED

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, the 6th AUGUST,

When a Minstrel Entertainment will be given.

Admission.....Re. 1.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M.; Commence at 8-35 P.M.

Tickets to be had at the Oriental Exchange and Tiffin Rooms, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June last, at the rate of six per cent per annum, will be PAYABLE, on application, on and after the 11th instant to Registered Shareholders on 29th June.

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th August 1870.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed by the General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 4th instant, DIVIDEND WARRANTS for Rs. 70 per share will be issued at the Company's Office on and after the 6th idem.

Applications for the Dividend must be made on the printed forms, to be had at the Company's Office, and be accompanied by the Certificates of Shares.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th August 1870.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries on FRIDAY the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY until after the Meeting of the 12th instant.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 4th August 1870.

WE beg to give NOTICE that the Power of Attorney granted to Mr. JAMES F. HOAR has CEASED from THIS DAY.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House.

5th August 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. T. BEYER in our FIRM have CEASED THIS DAY.

ROSSELET & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1870.

MR. R. N. M. LUNGRANA is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our NAME per Procuration from THIS DATE.

ROSSELET & Co.

Bombay, 1st July 1870.

ESTATE of the late Surgeon-Major W. PEACH, M.D., Bombay Army.—NOTICE.—All persons indebted to or having claims against the Estate of the above are requested to send them to the undersigned before the 6th September 1870.

B. B. WHITTAKER, Lieut.-Col.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 6th August 1870.

PURSUANT to an Order of the High Court of Chancery made in the matter of the Estate of ALFRED THOMAS, deceased, and in a cause, WILLES against THOMAS, the Creditors of Alfred Thomas, late of 22 Hinde Street, Paddington, in the County of Middlesex, a Retired Lieutenant Colonel in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died on or about the 9th day of June 1854, are on or before the 1st day of November 1870 to send by post, prepaid, to Mr. Frederick James Fuller of the firm of Fuller and Saltwell, of Carlton Chambers, Regent Street, London, the Solicitors of the defendant, Angela Thomas, the administratrix of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, at his Chambers, situated at No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, on Monday the 7th day of November 1870, at 12 o'clock, at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 1st day of July 1870.

ROBERT W. PEAKE, Chief Clerk.

FULLER & SALTWELL,
Carlton Chambers, Regent Street, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE of FORAS LAND at WORLEE or BREACH CANDY ROAD, near the RACE COURSE.—The Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India have instructed Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co., Auctioneers, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract) on TUESDAY the 30th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all their right, title, and interest in certain vacant pieces or parcels of Forás Land, situated at Worlee or Breach Candy Road, near the Race Course, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement one lac twenty thousand and five hundred square yards or thereabouts, and mortgaged to the Bank. The property will be put up for sale in one lot, and sold at so much per square yard, and the full particulars of the property and the condition of sale can be inspected at the Office of the Liquidators of the Bank, in Meadow Street, Bombay, from the 10th instant.

SADANAND BALCRUSTNA,
Manager to the Liquidators of the Royal Bank of India.

Bombay, 2nd August 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by direction of the Mortgagee, under a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed executed by NOWROJEE HOOSUNGJEE MISTRY, and dated the 16th day of November 1869, with the consent of the said Nowrojee Hoosunjee Mistry, the VALUABLE HOUSE and PROPERTY, situate at Khetwady Back Road, described in the said Mortgage Deed as follows :—All that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house of three compartments built with chunam and stone-walls and covered with tiles standing thereon, situate in Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, on the north side of Khetwady Back Road or Duncan Road Row, and which said ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue as Forás Freehold Ground under No. 13, and contains by admeasurement 631 square yards, be the same little more or less, and which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 5 and 6, and which said premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the said Nowrojee Hoosungjee, now purchased by Furdoonjee Cooverjee Gotliba), on or towards the west by a public road, on or towards the north by the property of Ismail Ebrahimjee Rehatseck, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady Back Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to J. Payne, Esq., Solicitor for the Mortgagee at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, or to the Auctioneers.—Dated this 27th day of July 1870.

BENNETT & Co.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of this new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

NOTICES.

RELATIVES or FRIENDS of Mr. CHRISTOPHER BOWEN, late officer in charge of H. M. S. Water Barge NICHOL, employed in the Abyssinian Expedition, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, from whom they will hear something to his advantage.

LEATHES & CRAWFORD,
Solicitors, High Court.

Bombay, 25th July 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED are conducting a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, in all its different departments. They supply Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, to Up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others.

They import Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c. through their English Correspondents, at the request of Constituents. They also secure Passages in, and furnish all information regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Wm. WATSON & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—TENDERS for SUPPLY of two hundred tons of best MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER will be received by the undersigned up to the 10th instant. The timber to be subject to usual examination and a fair allowance to be made for ordinary defects in logs. Delivery to be taken alongside the Company's Wharf at Boree Bunder. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay, 3rd August 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, on account of COCOANUT HOLIDAY :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING Co. (Limited).—The TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs Tapidas Vurjdas & Co. (Agents), No 23, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY the 6th day of August 1870 at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend for the last half year.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd July 1870.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 30th JULY to 6th AUGUST (both days inclusive).

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals ; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed Attorney in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Dronson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.—With reference to an Advertisement which appeared in the Akhbári-Soudagar and Summachar Durpun Newspapers of the 30th ultimo, giving Notice that by order of the Mortgagee, Hajee Abdoola Behanee, Account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mirza Kazum Behanee, and Messrs. MENESSE & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, would SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 6th instant, a PIECE of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon, of two apartments, standing thereon, situate in Mody Khana Street, in Bombay, assessed under No. 87, NOTICE is hereby given, that the said HOUSE and PREMISES advertised to be sold belong jointly to Aga Abdool Russool and to the Estate of his late brother, Hajee Mahomed Tuckey, deceased, of whose Will he the said Aga Abdool Russool was and is the Executor. The said house has been for the last 27 years and is now in the possession and occupation of the respective families of the said Aga Abdool Russool and Hajee Mahomed Tuckey, deceased, and the same now forms one of the subject matters of a suit pending in the High Court of Bombay between the said Aga Abdool Russool and the heirs of the said Hajee Mahomed Tuckey, deceased, and the alleged Mortgagor, Mirza Kazum Behanee, has not now nor ever had any share or interest in the said house and premises, or any part thereof, or any right to mortgage the same.

All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against purchasing the said house at the said Auction or otherwise.—Dated this 1st day of August 1870.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Solicitors to Aga Abdool Russool.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation); WILLIAM NICOL, WILLIAM MACNEILL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, sitting hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims or to be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved. And this Court doth order that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to issue advertisements requiring the creditors of the said Company on or before the said Seventh day of September 1870 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September ; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 18th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO

MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS, ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,

24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

WATSON and SONS, CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S Grey Merino Stockings.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 10 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 11 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 13 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 15 per doz.

SMALL Ladies', Feet 9 inch Rs. 15 per doz.

MED. Ladies', Feet 9½ inch Rs. 16 per doz.

SAME MAKE BETTER QUALITY.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 15 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 16 per doz.

SMALL Ladies', 9 inch, Rs. 16 per doz.

MEDIUM Ladies', 9½ inch, Rs. 18 per doz.

SAME MAKE BETTER QUALITY STILL.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 12 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 15 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 16 per doz.

NO. 4, Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 18 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 18 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 20 per doz.

SMALL Ladies', 9 inch, Rs. 20 per doz.

MED. Ladies', 9½ inch Rs. 21 per doz.

CHILDREN'S STRIPED MERINO STOCKINGS.

NO. 1, Feet 6 inch, Rs. 14 per doz.

NO. 2, Feet 6½ inch, Rs. 15 per doz.

NO. 3, Feet 7 inch, Rs. 16 per doz.

NO. 4. Feet 7½ inch, Rs. 18 per doz.

NO. 5, Feet 8 inch, Rs. 20 per doz.

NO. 6, Feet 8½ inch, Rs. 20 per doz.

SMALL Ladies', 9 inch, Rs. 21 per doz.

WATSON and SONS, CORNER OF RAMPART ROW.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	„
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	„
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-8, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Maauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	Rs.	a.
		9	0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool	9	8
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts	60	0 „
BADHAM'S	„ Overland Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	35	0
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL & of INDIA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books and Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.	
100 barrels Navy Bread, 1,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.	
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.	
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100	„
American Union Scales	„ 30	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15	„
Do. 4 „	„ 10	„
Post-office Scales, 1 oz.	„ 10	„

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET declining. Little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	110
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
10,000	500	all		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	135
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,100
30,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	310
20,000	275	all	12½ p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
4,000	200	all	8 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & O.	180
37,000	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	115
64,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,470
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	156
1,750	2,000	2,08	Nil	Mazagon Land	975
4,000	2,000	1,40	Nil	Port Canning	265

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	230 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,100
230	2,000	1,100	200 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,000	950	600 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	510
150	12,000	1,000	2000 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,400
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	500
500	1,850	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,300
250	2,000	all	240 pc.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
150	5,000	1,500	150 pc.	Imperial Press Co.	1,250
1,000	5,000	2,000	400 pc.	Kurrachee Press Co.	950
2,000	400	250		Mofus. Press & Gl. Co.	315
125	2,500	all	250*	Prince of Wales Press	2,850
225	2,000	750	200 pc.	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,200
150	2,000	all	150 pc.	Pinanwally Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	800

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
—	£ 6	13.10.2	do.	Do.	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	1965.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,300
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,000
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	785
66	150	all	...	Broach Mills	182
3 0	150	90	...	Do. New	90
800	5,000	all	...	Dharumsey Spinning	1,981
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,475
2,500	1,000	all	87 p. a.	Manockji Petit's	775
800	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	1,600
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	125 pc.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
4,000	50	all	8pc.	Mechanics' B'd'gs Co.	30
500	1,000	300	21 pc.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	200 ex.d.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
—	500	75	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	16
	31	38	...	Do. China	6¾
	200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank	1½
	...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	9
	1300	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	1,750	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co.	600
	3,500	2,44[illegible]	...	B'bay & Bengal	8. 8. 15
	5,000	2,553	...	Bombay Sh	500
10,300	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,500	1,000	670	676	Do. New	36

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	10 par.
Do.	90 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99
China	30 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-halfpercent	112½
Five per cent.	106
Four per cent.	99½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1896-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112½
Do. Do. Market Rate	112½

CALCUTTA.—1ST AUGUST 1870.

Government Securities.—The London and Bombay quotations of Saturday caused a panic in the market and consequent fall in prices. Some 4 percents sold at Rs. 96-0, or 4-0 discount for cash and time-bargains at Rs. 95-8, or 4-8 discount for deliveries in one month. 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 105-2, 105-6, 105-8, and 105-4. 5½ per cents were offered at Rs. 112-8 without finding buyers.

In shares, the sales were—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,380.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 5.

Lyster, Ensign, attached 21st Regiment N. I., on duty, from Baroda.

Moore, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Poona.

Mandor, Captain, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from England.

Wandby, Lieutenant, 19th Regiment N. I., from medical certificate, from England.

Menzies, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

Balfe, Ensign, 40th Foot, on duty, from England.

Newport, Major, Staff Corps, from medical certificate, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 5.

Beville, Major, Brigade Staff, on duty, to Deesa.

Menzies, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Oomrawuttee.

Mander, Captain, Bombay Infantry, on leave, to Kaira.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Major E. L. M. Evans, Staff Corps, from officiating Wing Officer 19th Native Infantry to general duty at Cannanore.

Major A. E. Bowen, Staff Corps, from general duty, Secunderabad, to officiating Wing Officer 19th Native Infantry.

The following postings and appointments are ordered :—

Major A. C. Forth from late promotion to general duty at Madras.

Captain G. E. Borradaile, Staff Corps, attached 28th Native Infantry.

Captain R. J. Caldwell, 45th Foot, to be District Inspector of Musketry of the 1st District, vice Major Bland, promoted—Captain Saunders, District Inspector, 2nd District, to be Chief Inspector of Musketry, for the remainder of his term of five years, but to remain in charge of 2nd District.

The leave of absence on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Conchman, D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, in G. O. C. C. dated 18th July 1870, page 225, is cancelled at that officer's request.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the following arrangements, provided the public be put to no expense thereby :—

Lieutenant G. G. Peterkin from Service to Depot Companies.

Lieutenant H. Lambard from Depot to Service Companies.

Leave of absence :—

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Major Bernell, 16th Lancers, from 24th June to 10th October 1870, on the recommendation of a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Captain D. W. Williams, attached 9th Regiment Native Infantry, 4 months, from 1st August 1870 or date of departure—Poona, private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—5TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Nom. p.to
	Cases	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. Od. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Od. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£9 7s. 6d. to £9 10s. Od. „
	Seeds	£9 12s. 6d. to £9 15s. Od. „
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. Od. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. Od. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China „	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Baroda (s)	Hall	Suez, July 27.
	India (s)	Dodero	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Chrysolite (s)	Hermas	Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
1	Conflict	Symons	London, April 25.
	Wellesley	...	London.
	Chohula	...	London.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
1	Moollan (s)	...

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July		
30	Scotia (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
30	Agra	London.
	Eryuna	Cocanada.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

H. S. BELLAIRS, Esq.	HON. MR. JUSTICE LLOYD.
H. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq.	REV. W. MAITLE.
J. CARRON, Esq.	A. C. MOORE, Esq., (Hon. Treasurer).
C. E. CHAPMAN, Esq.	R. G. OLENHAM, Esq.
G. FOGGO, Esq.	T. F. PENNETT, Esq.
HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.	REV. G. C. REYNELL (Hon. Secretary).
REV. C. GILDER.	GENERAL TREMENHEERE, C. B.
W. H. HAVELOCK, Esq.	REV. C. T. WILSON.
REV. C. P. H. JOHNSTON.	
VEN ARCHDEACON LEIGH LYE.	

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla ; St. John's School, Colaba ; St. Peter's School, Mazagon ; Bishop's School, Poona ; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona ; Pensioners' School, Poona ; Shelapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D.	W. F. HUNTER, Esq.
THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
REV. D. C. BOYD.	W. NICOL, Esq.
J. W. BROWN, Esq.	REV. J. PATON.
HENRY CONDER, Esq.	A. F. SHEPHERD, Esq.
LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E.	N. STEVEN, Senior, Esq.
H. D. DOBS, Esq.	G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq.
W. G. HALL, Esq.	JAMES WINDHAM, Esq.
JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Under MR. MCDONALD and MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL,

Under MRS. MCDONALD and MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by HERR SCHMUCK.

It is the object of the Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a sound and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School, teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political & Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.

Plain and Fancy Needlework.

FEES :—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ „
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10 „
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.

The greatly increased accommodation, secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
J. PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WHIFFEN—July 29th, at Dinsdell House, Ranegunge, the wife of Charles Fiona Whiffen, Esq., of a son.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

JAMES—OWEN—July 26th, at Ranchee, Chota Nagpore, by the Rev. J. C. Whitley, A. James, Assistant Surveyor, to Alice Owen, second daughter of the late Thomas Lindsay Owen, Esq.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO—July 29th, at "The Cottage," Jhansie, the wife of Captain Edward Fox Angelo, "The Royal Regiment," of a son.

SZCZEPANSKI—July 27th, at Chickulda, the wife of Captain Szczepanski, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpore, of a son.

DEATH.

PENNER—July 23rd, at Kussowlie, the wife of Algernon Shrapnel Penner, Executive Engineer.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1870.

ALTHOUGH it is of little moment now, one cannot help looking back to see how the expounders of opinion in Old England spoke when war was imminent, when war was declared. Unfortunately the mail left within a few hours of the declaration, and consequently the next mail will bring indications of English feeling far more trustworthy than those we have before us. On the whole it is gratifying to see that the surprise which disordered the Stock Exchange, always prone to believe the best until the worst has happened, did not astonish the journalists more than might have been expected. It is easy to see that the public was shocked at the suddenness with which the incidents moved from a word of menace to a blow; but there is no violent outburst except on one point—and that a point which justifies indignation—the resolve of the French Government, or both Governments, to break the peace. There is an effort to be moderate and judgmatical, to present a tolerably fair view of what was going on, with the reserve, strong in some quarters, of anger at the revival of the old French passion to be masters. Even the open and the concealed Imperialists in the London journals were taken aback, and, up to the 16th of July at least, were not prepared to follow headlong in the path pursued by the object of their devotion. The truth is, that the rage of the city must have held them in check, and that some of the Imperialists would prefer to wait for the effect of the war on English feeling. The Conservatives must have been, and probably still are, sadly divided between their love for the period of small German Courts and their admiration of Napoleon as the Constable of Order, and their old and rooted dislike of that very passion for domineering now disturbing the Continent again. Moreover, even the stoutest admirer of small German Courts is just as ready to defend Belgium as any other Englishmen, not Comtists, and Belgium is plainly in more or less danger. The voice of England, therefore, save in denouncing the breaking of the peace, so far as that voice is expressed by the London papers, was a little dubious in its sound; at all events, there are no indications of a strong wish to take sides. Some journals, of course, see clearly enough the large issues at stake, and do not hesitate to condemn that devouring ambition and overweening vanity which lead the French nation so readily to break the peace for their own profit territorially, and for the satisfaction of the arrogant maxim of Napoleonic statesmanship—that when France is satisfied, Europe is tranquil. Without waiting for the next mail we learn from the telegrams how gravely the war is regarded by the Government, and that extreme gravity will be acknowledged as a most important fact, when we remember that the Government *knows* more of the realities of the situation, and probably also of the designs of the peace-breakers than any one outside. It is manifest that the British Cabinet already contemplates the possibility, perhaps probability, of having to take part in the war; and, if we may be so bold as to say so, not on the side of France. "England will do her duty," certainly means that England will defend Belgium, and may easily mean a great deal more.

The causes of this war have been nowhere stated with greater force than in a passage from the works of M. Prevost Paradol, which a Madras contemporary has so appropriately translated and published. He was a man of moderate views in politics, and may be taken as a fair representative of cultivated Frenchmen, and a mild exponent of French feelings and pretensions, remote alike from the exaggerated Bonapartist and the mob. And what did he say two years ago? He would not even discuss the question whether Germany has a moral right, or what degree of right she has to make herself One. He likens the discussion of that question to the debates in the ancient schools on the cause of the just and the cause of the useful. He persists in taking the vulgar view that it is not Germany which is striving for unity,—but Prussia, which is struggling for Empire. Then he says—"Even if Germany had proclaimed freely and with one common voice, a wish to be consolidated into a single State, the considerations that we are about to mention would be in no way modified or lessened, since we wish to examine here not whether these movements are the fruit of a culpable blindness on the part of our chiefs, or whether these movements are in accordance with the prescriptions of justice; but simply the much *more important question* of what influence they are likely to have upon our destiny." Could it be more plainly stated that the Continent is to be moulded and mapped out to subserve solely the interests of France? And, after arguing the question on the assumption that France were the victor in a contest, he contends that France would lose really unless she disregarded the so-called principle of nationalities, which, he says, her statesmen preach but have not the daring to profit by—forgetting the annexation of Nice and Savoy, the occupation of Rome, and the forcing of an Austrian Archduke on the Mexicans. But if Prussia were victorious? On that supposition his answer betrays the prevalent feeling of Frenchmen that, without ascendancy, they are naught in the world! For he says that if Prussia were victorious, then—"There is no need of demonstration to make it felt that this would be the *tomb of French greatness*. France certainly would not be annihilated. There is still in Europe sufficient belief in the necessity of a certain equilibrium to assure that our diminished existence will still appear useful to several powers; and when the jealousy of all against us shall be amply satisfied by our irreparable humiliation, the jealousy of the conquerors amongst themselves, or the jealousy of neutrals against our single conqueror, would doubtless tend to allow us *to subsist without force and without honour in the midst of our ruins.*" And then he draws a tearful picture of the future which would befal that very weak Power we know under the name of France. Consequently, he declares peace to be impossible; and rising to the height of prophecy, he puts the motives which animate his brethren in the strongest light, when he remarks—"The more the subject is reflected on, the more certain is the conclusion that neither the love of peace, nor philosophy, nor humanity, nor the fixed desire of Governments can prevent a collision between a growing Prussia and France *shut up within her old limits and deprived of all hope.* This relative decadence is too great a trial for our political and military pride; and never since the world existed has *ascendancy*, or, if it is preferred, the *principal influence* in human affairs passed from one State to another without a great war which established for a longer or shorter period the right of the victor to the respect of all." Plain speaking this; and well for us that it is plain. Again, the motive for the war—frustration of German unity, further aggrandizement of France, already so powerful as to be ascendant—is thus nakedly put—"If the union of Germany into one single State be accomplished in the face of France inactive, or in spite of France vanquished, it is the one way or other the irrevocable destruction of French greatness." Here we have the everlasting refrain, that Europe exists chiefly to minister to French greatness. Finally, two years ago, he placed before his countrymen the alternative —"Whether we shall preserve at the cost of enormous and imminent sacrifices that which has made our history, or whether, letting things take their course, and supposing that we shall be left almost entire, we manage to exist in our *modest dwelling*, the mind and the heart narrowed to a level with our new fortune, but still vain of our vanished glory, and fatigning Europe with the names of *Louis XIV. and Napoleon* as the names of Phillip and of Charles the Fifth, invoked on the other side of the Pyrenees, now often come strike on our unheeding ear." The modest dwelling is that compact, well-peopled, strongly-framed country, which has so often put Europe under contribution; a country which, if the Germans achieve their unity, will be just as powerful as ever for defence, and nearly as powerful as ever for aggression; and this is the country which in the estimation of a picked Frenchman, is a modest dwelling, in which he will live without hope, unless he can from his house-top dictate to the world around! Perhaps the most painful reference in this closing paragraph is that which names, as chief monuments of vanished glory, the two men who brought on France such dire calamities—Louis XIV. and Napoleon I. The great writers, the great statesmen, the great priests, the great men of science are all forgotten, and the Devotees of Glory alone are thought worthy of remembrance! From a French point of view we admit, however, the force of M. Paradol's political philosophy. France has a right to do what she pleases; and Europe has the right to do what she has done before—inflict the consequences. But that consideration does not console the humane, while it ministers to the triumph of the cynic, who sees that the Great Nineteenth Century is not a whit better than the decried Eighteenth, and that, in regard to his wars, there is little to choose between Louis XV. and Napoleon III.

WE believe Major W. Hicks has been appointed Brigade Major at Belgaum.

WE regret to learn that Surgeon Major William Peach, M. D., Indian Medical Department, died in Bombay on Thursday from disease of the brain.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Governor-General's Council was convened at Simla on the 30th ultimo for the discussion of financial matters. The correspondent of the "Pioneer" does not surmise that the remission of the income tax would come under consideration as a possible expedient.

WE understand, says the "Army and Navy Gazette" of July 16, that Captain Lord John Hay, M.P., C.B., who now stands fifth on the list for advancement to flag rank, has been offered the opportunity of hoisting his broad pendant and proceeding to India to relieve Commodore Sir Leopold Heath, but, after due consideration, has declined active employment for the present.

IT is rumoured, says the "Delhi Gazette," that Major Parish, the officer who was removed from the service lately on account of his unreasonable objection to be forced to serve in the Royal Artillery, has been offered and has accepted a *douceur* of £5,000 to say nothing more about it; the amount being made up by the India Office, the War Office, and the Horse Guards conjointly.

RATE OF DISCOUNT.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay yesterday raised the rate of discount on private bills one per cent.

THE TOOLSEE SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Municipal Commissioner presents compliments and begs to forward for publication the following figures, showing the rainfall at Vehar and Toolsee between the 2nd and 30th July :—

Toolsee	25·72
Vehar	22·81

or 12·8 per cent in favour of Toolsee.

The rain guage was set up at Toolsee late in the afternoon of Friday the 1st July.

No rain fell at Vehar on the 2nd July, while the Toolsee guage measured 45 cents.

The Municipal Commissioner will supply these readings weekly in future.

On the subject of the alleged objections of the owners of the Kennery Valley to the cutting of trees therein, the Municipal Commissioner has received the following communications from two of the three owners of that Valley. The third owner is the Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, who has repeatedly offered every facility to Municipal officers.

The Municipal Commissioner thinks it further right to state that he never heard of this reason for the non-survey of Kennery Valley until Mr. Rusell Aitken mentioned it on Wednesday last.

6th August 1870.

To ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esquire, Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I am the owner of the Kennery Valley, and as I hear it was stated at the last Bench meeting that the owners had objected to cutting trees in it for the survey, I write to remind you that I have given every assistance to your survey parties, placing my bungalow, near Dysur Railway station, at their disposal. I have never hindered them and wished to assist them in every way.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed.) HORMUSJEE JEHANGHER DADY.

Bombay, 5th August 1870.

To ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

SIR—I was not at the Bench meeting on Wednesday, but my attention has been drawn to the report of the speeches in to-day's papers, and I am surprised to see that Mr. Aitken has led the public to infer that it was because the owners of Kennery objected to cutting trees that he had made no detailed survey of it. Mr. Aitken alludes to the Kennery owned by me. I need not remind you, Sir, that Mr. Aitken's people have been allowed to cut right and left through Toolsee without even asking my permission, and Mr. Aitken might have done the same in Kennery without any hindrance from me.

I beg you will give publicity to this letter.—Yours truly,

(Signed.) ARDESHIR HURRIHOY.

Bombay, 5th August 1870.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Via Turkey.

LONDON, 1ST AUGUST.

No French account has yet been received of the Saarbruck affair (of Saturday).

The Belgian Army of Observation has taken up a position on the grand military road from Liege to Aachen.

The Austrian Government has notified to Rome the abrogation of the Concordat in consequence of the adoption of the dogma of Infallibility.

LONDON, 3RD AUGUST.

The King of Prussia has issued a proclamation on his assuming the Command of the Army. [The remaining sentence of this message is unintelligible.]

By British Indian Cable.

ASSERTED VICTORY OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST, 11-30 P.M.

According to Prussian accounts, a brilliant but bloody victory has been gained by the Crown Prince's army, who stormed Weissenburg, and repulsed and dispersed the French troops, and took 500 unwounded prisoners. The French General Douay was killed. The Prussians lost severely.

The Russian journals repudiate the rumours of an intended Russian invasion of Roumania, and affirm that Russia is concentrating no troops.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST, NOON.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

Consols 88¾.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 4TH AUGUST.

The Bank of Bengal has advanced the margin on Loans on 5 per cent and 5½ per cent., Papers by two per cent.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 15TH JULY.

ABOUT eight o'clock yesterday morning the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Baroda, Captain Hall, arrived in harbour with the English mail of 15th July. The Baroda left Suez at 2-32 A.M. on the 25th July, and sailed from Aden for Bombay at 2-26 P.M. on the 30th. She brings the following passengers :—

From Southampton—Major and Mrs Newport, infant and servant, Mr and Mrs Byrne and child, Dr Stables, Ensign Balfe, Messrs Winter, Thompson, Gordon, Crawshaw, Read, two firemen, and one joiner.

From Marseilles—Major Menzies, Captain Manders, Messrs Macdonald, McMichael, Miles, Choron, and Asgulih.

From Suez—Mr Nandhy Nabel Knan, seven servants, and one ayah.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 15TH JULY.

IT seems a waste of time to write to you about the chances of war, when the telegraph will let you know, weeks before this letter can reach Bombay, whether peace has been maintained or not; but my excuse is that I am compelled to write about the only subject that really interests men's minds in England at the present moment. We have had a week of wild excitement of agitating hopes and fears—and the end is still uncertain, though I cannot believe that Napoleon will dare to draw back now. The quarrel has been merely simplified by the withdrawal of Prince Leopold as a candidate for the Spanish Crown. There is no longer a question of the part Spain may take in the dispute; France and Prussia are left alone, face to face, and the situation as it is described in the telegrams in this morning's papers, is, that the French Emperor has demanded from King William an apology and a pledge which have been haughtily refused. The apology is required for the conduct of Prussia in secretly intriguing to place a Hohenzollern prince on the throne of Spain; the pledge claimed is a guarantee to be given to France that no similar intrigue shall be attempted hereafter. It is clear enough that such a demand could only be met by the King of Prussia in one way, and that the audacious manner in which it was preferred by the French Ambassador, in that garden scene at Ems, which will probably be as famous in history as the First Napoleon's interview with Lord Whitworth before the rupture of the Peace of Amiens, justified him in resenting it as an intolerable insult. But it is not so clear, I venture to urge, that France may not be able to plead having received such provocation as justified her in pressing the demand. Of course, if the French Ministry cannot show that King William had something to do with the candidature of Prince Leopold, one may say with the *Times*—"No dispassionate person will now doubt that France has carried her fancied advantage too far." If, on the other hand, as is more probable, the Emperor's Government is in possession of proofs that the negotiations between Prim and Prince Leopold were carried on with the knowledge and approval of the Prussian King, the withdrawal of the Prince is quite insufficient atonement for the offence committed against France. In the delicate state of the relations between France and Prussia, it was the duty of King William to take no step with regard to the succession to the throne of Spain without communicating with the French Emperor; and if he tried quietly to secure for himself what he must have known would be everywhere regarded as a personal and national triumph, it is he who wantonly endangered the peace of Europe. The fact of the negotiations being kept secret seems to me all-important. It shows that King William knew the importance of the choice made by Prim, and that it would be intensely disagreeable to France; and he has no right to complain if the Sovereign he attempted to gain an advantage over, now calls upon him not only to give up Prince Leopold, but to renounce finally a policy of active ill-will to the French nation. It is easy for the Prussian press, now the plot is revealed, to affect the utmost indifference to what becomes of the Spanish Crown; but the French may fairly say, in reply—"If it does not matter to you whether a Hohenzollern prince becomes King of Spain or not, why did you so carefully conceal from us for months the proposals that had been made to Prince Leopold? We prefer to give the incident the significance you at first attached to it, instead of accepting your after-thought that it is of no importance." It may well be that the French Government was not so perfectly ignorant of all that was going on as it would now have us believe. The coincidence may be accidental, but the completion of Queen Isabella's abdication in favour of Prince Alfonso, just before the choice by Prim of a German rival was announced, looks suspicious. Possibly, Napoleon knew of the negotiations in Germany, and wished to have a Legitimist pretender ready to his hand, who should be free from the special disqualifications of the ex-Queen. But, if the plot was betrayed, that does not lessen the offence of Prussia. Having said thus much, one must of course admit that the Emperor has shown himself eager to seize the opportunity given him to recover, by means of a war, his lost prestige in Europe. And would not war itself be generally preferred on the Continent to the frequent alarms of an armed peace? England is the only European power that sincerely desires peace; and her influence must be seriously, if not fatally, weakened by the ostentatious declarations of the Liberal papers that this country does not concern itself now about the balance of power on the Continent, her interests being chiefly Colonial and Asiatic. The doctrine is as foolish as it is false; for the true source of England's greatness is in Europe, and, if she separates herself from other European States, she may find, too late, that America and Asia refuse to recognize the supremacy of this far-away little island. But one would fain trust it is but an idle dream of philosophical politicians to suppose that the people of this country will tamely adhere to a policy of selfish isolation, and let either France or Prussia work its will on the Continent. We are bound to fight for the independence of Belgium, and it is impossible that France and Prussia can be long at war without violating the neutrality of Belgium. Meanwhile, if England and Prussia are not immediately involved in the conflict, the rest of Europe will be divided into two great camps. Denmark will joyfully rush to arms to recover her lost provinces; there will be discontent, if not active rebellion, in Hanover, Saxony, and the other annexed States of North Germany; and Austria will only await a movement in Italy to drive the French out of Rome, to interfere on the other side and try to avenge Sadowa. Probably in no former European war were the combatants more equally matched, in troops, arms, and actual or probable allies; and, unless some leader of extraordinary military genius arises on one side or the other, we shall have a war lasting for years, perhaps, instead of one brief and decisive campaign. One cannot but be amazed at the fatuous self-conceit of some of the English newspapers, which on the eve of this tremendous conflict, when the passions of two great nations are roused to madness, go on preaching their little sermons about the wickedness of war and the guilt of Ministers who by a hasty word ruin speculators on the Stock Exchange. What foreign ruler or statesman cares now for the opinions of the English press? Did not that press denounce Prussia for its wickedness in making war on Denmark, and has it not for the last four years been busy worshipping King William, whose success at Sadowa was brilliant enough to expiate all his faults? And in the American war, how full it was of sympathy with the South, and how assiduously it has been licking General Grant's shoes ever since the peace? Success always commands the suffrages of respectable English newspapers; and, if Napoleon undoes the work accomplished at Sadowa, he will be applauded as enthusiastically by some of our papers as the Prussian King is now.

The progress of the Education Bill has been stopped by the introduction of a clause providing that the members of the School Boards shall be chosen by ballot. It is hard to say what harm the Conservatives believe can come of secret voting, if they have any faith in their own assertions that the majority of the people are everywhere in England attached to Church and State. But it seems intolerable to them that a measure which has hitherto been treated as distinctively Radical should be carried incidentally as part of a Bill for giving the people elementary education. The Ballot Bill introduced by the Government must be abandoned for this Session, and the Opposition, who had been rejoicing over this relief from another reform, suddenly find themselves confronted with the same enemy in another shape. Their leaders were quite pathetic last night in their remonstrances against the unfairness with which they have been treated by the Government, which has availed itself of their support to carry the main provisions of the Education Bill, and now rewards them by such a slap in the face as this ballot clause is. But Mr. Gladstone might have answered that he had already paid a very heavy price for their support, which he has only purchased by the alienation of a strong band of his own followers, and that it was probable the Radicals would reject his leadership altogether unless he made them some slight concession. Besides, the House of Lords will certainly strike out the ballot clause, and it will then be too late in the Session for the Ministry to run the risk of losing the Bill rather than accept such an amendment. But the Conservatives have had no real fighting in the House of Commons all this Session till now, and a party loses heart unless its courage is kept up from time to time by some spirited debating. Hence the long discussion and the frequent divisions which kept the House sitting till four o'clock this morning.

The remarkable feature of the Lords' debate on the University Tests' Bill is the courage shown by the new bishops, two of whom, the Bishops of Oxford and Exeter, spoke out strongly in favour of the Bill. The Archbishop of York also spoke and voted for the Bill. Even the Marquis of Salisbury expressed his readiness to admit Dissenters to all offices in the Universities. The men he wishes to shut out are Secularists and Freethinkers, and his object in referring the Bill to a Select Committee is to have rules laid down providing that, in spite of the abolition of tests, some kind of religious instruction shall always be given in the colleges. The Marquis was careful not to define the sort of instruction he would like; and nothing will satisfy all parties but Bible reading such as it is proposed to legalize in the elementary schools. But

BANGALORE HUNT STEEPLE CHASE.

5TH DAY: SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Open Stakes." Rs. 150. Entrance Rs. 20. For all horses, English and Colonial 12st. 7 lbs. Arabs and Country breds 10 st. 7 lbs. Winners 7 lbs. extra. About 2 miles G. R.

Mr. Hartigan's	c aus g Guy Fawkes	...12	7 Owner. 1
Capt. G. Cumming's	b aus g Dreadnought	...13	0 ... 2
Mr. Walker's ...	b aus g Drummer ...	...12	7 Owner. 0
Mr. Christian's	br aus g Vichna Sorbcash	...12	7 Mr. M'Causland 0
Mr. Drummond's	br aus m Last Chance	...12	7 ... 0

SECOND RACE.—"2nd Hunt Plate." Rs. 150. Entrance Rs. 20. For all horses other than English or Colonial, the property of members of the Hunt. About 2 miles. Catch weights over 14 stone, G. R.

Mr. Money's ...	g a h Charlie ...	...11	0 Mr. Baller 1
Mr. Drummond's	b a h Southern Cross	...11	0 Owner. 2
Capt. Furlong's	g a h Cyclops ...	...11	0 Mr. Going 3
Mr. Yule's ...	b p h Candahar ...	...11	0 ... 0
Mr. Hanson's	b g Tea Swing ...	...11	0 Owner. 0
Mr. Garde's ...	g p h The Fenian	...11	0 Owner. 0
Mr. Lambert's	b p h Sir Joseph ...	...11	0 Owner. 0
Mr. Miller Gordon's	g p h Placid Joe ...	...11	0 Mr. Brown 0

THIRD RACE.—"Hunt Plate." Rs. 150. Entrance Rs. 20. All horses that have never won. The property of members of the Hunt. About 2 miles. English and Colonials 12 st. 7 lbs. Arabs and Country-breds 10 st. 7 lbs. G. R.

Mr. Hartigan's	ch aus g Japes ...	...12	7 Owner. 1
Mr. Maunsell's	b aus h Warwick ...	...12	7 ... 2
Mr. Waller's ...	b aus g Drummer...	...12	7 Owner. 0
Mr. Drummond's	b aus m Last Chance	...12	7 Owner. 0
Mr. M'Causland's	br aus g Fin Macoul.	...12	7 Owner. 0
Mr. Hoare's ...	br aus g Blackbird...	...12	7 ... 0
Mr. Beaver's ...	ch aus g Red Lancer	...12	7 Owner. 0

—Madras Times.

A BUS WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to suggest through your columns the advisability of the Omnibus Company running their carriages between Boree Bunder Railway Station and the Fort. There are a number of daily passengers who would gladly guarantee that a certain number of seats are occupied, and when once the run is established, I am sure the fares would pay.—Yours, &c., 4th August. WINIFRED.

A FEW LITERARY CURIOSITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In sending a lot of old letters to glory the other day, I came across some which gave me a laugh. If they are of the same use to any of your readers they will serve the purpose of—Yours, &c.,

FOGAL KUNDS.

The first is a Hindoo's apology for not getting on with his work—

"I beg leave to address your honour a few lines stating about my work which I hops you will take in a very kind Consideration.

"It is a great shock to me and to your honour to see the work going very dull. It is on account of our Hindoo festival, 'Howley.' Many coolies have left me and gone to their native country for marrying themselves and enjoying the feast, so I am left with 60 men for discharging the carts and 50 men and women for levelling the earth, whom I pay daily."

The next is an Irishman's description of a fatal accident, and how the Coroner managed—

"I beg you will pardon the liberty of troubling you. But, death has Occurred by Accident yesterday at 10-30 P.M. A coolie, after working, sat on a large Boulder to rest himself. It was fact above the Surface where he had been digging. The earth gave way, the man unfortunately fell over, and the large stone roll'd over and killed [him] almost instantly.

"Mr. Dessoura made his Deposition and sent in a report to the Official 'Mahmladar' at 'Ooran,' who sent an Official, or, Coroner to hold an inquest, also the Village 'Patel' and one sempoy were present. The parties officiating did not even see the cloth or covering removed from off the body of deceased, but said that would suffice. Made his arrangements and got the statement signed by Witnesses."

And I close for the present with one from a Scotchman who proceeds to business at once—

"Since Saterday fornoon I have not seen *Browen* and on Monday Cleland did not appear on the works and I was creditably informd that those two and Smith was all companions on Sunday in the higesh extent of Intockstion —Cleland is present to-day.

"Mr. Jones never came nere the works on Sunday on Monday he came here about an hour in the evening and to-night the same.

"And I must tell you, when he is here he does nothing but swing his riding switch about in a threatning attitude and can only *express* himself in *cankor* and *contradiction* only. And in making these remarks I wish it to be understood that unless all the contractors agrees to join in pulling together for the Copys Interest there will be nothing but derangment and disputs. Now on Saturday at 4-30 P.M. the Engine Belts was delivered by the storekeeper into Hands possession qwantity is why Hand could not deliver these Belts on the following morning to where he very well knew they ware wanted—this is a very *greate* reason of my laying before you in writing the forgoing observations. As I am certified in my mind that some of the Company officers before ended to has not there Employers Interest at hart. But is endeavouring with all there power appearantly to prevent the works from going on successfully. Now sir the forgoing remarks are not intended to offend you but to see if some reasonable way could not be adopted to stop such obstructions to these important works which you are so anxious to successfully carried out & which is the Earnes desire of your most obed. servant."

THE FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Great as is the value and importance of female education, it necessarily dwindles into insignificance before "talk of battles, loud and vain," or even before a people's clamour against an oppressive increase in taxation. And no wonder if any designing person in power should deem the present a meet season for carrying through a scheme of his relating to a subject so comparatively light as female education, however foolish that scheme may be, and however injurious it may prove in the end. And it is therefore much more gratifying than it would have been under ordinary circumstances to observe the strong but merited opposition offered to the projected plan of removing the Female Normal School from Bombay to Poona, of which the *Native Opinion* has taken the lead in its last issue. The Female Normal School which was opened here in September last has attained a state of prosperity even in the short time that it has been in existence, which gives us every promise of a bright and important future. Everybody, I venture to hope, will be convinced of the accuracy of my statement, when I inform him that there are at present over thirty students, daughters of respectable families, being instructed in the school, some of whom, (I am glad to be able to bear out the *Native Opinion*,) will be ready in a few months to do duty as teachers in girls' schools. And this fact of the success of the school will, I make no doubt, tell with greater effect when the adverse circumstances, in spite whereof the success has been attained, are generally known. Your readers, Sir, will not have forgotten the letters of "Manjam" which appeared in your and your contemporary's columns about the time of the opening of the school last year, exposing the disregard with which the School Committee treated their important trust; and it is a matter of regret that though publicly censured, the Committee have continued to the present as inert in the matter as they showed themselves at first. The educational authorities, too, cannot be said to have extended that indulgence to the Normal School which is essential to the success of an experiment of its nature in India. On the contrary, they have by several injudicious acts, such as requiring the students to agree to such terms as cannot be expected to be considered with approval by the natives and others in the same spirit, done a great deal towards impeding the progress of the school; and their new project of removing it looks more like a proof of their being bent upon doing their worst for the institution than anything else. This proposal which, let it be marked, is entirely uncalled-for, is so unreasonable, and moreover its bad results, which are all it will bring about, are so well exposed by the *Native Opinion*, that I am free of the least apprehension of its being carried out, and do not feel any necessity of further arguing it.

But while I am on this subject, I crave, with your permission, to say a few words on another subject nearly connected with it. Simultaneously with the sanction of Government of trying the experiment of the Normal School, a Committee of respectable educated natives was appointed to advance its success by their advice and influence. But the Committee have shown themselves culpably negligent of their trust. This may sound a little harsh to delicate ears, but I ask you, Sir, to say if the term is a whit more severe than what the Committee actually deserves, after I have acquainted you that almost all of them, with only one honourable exception, (which I scruple not to mention here by name), Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, have not shown any appreciable amount of interest in the important work committed to their care; above half of them have never been known to have crossed the threshold of the school-house, and it may be even doubted if they know that it is not situate at Worlee. They have not worked for the school as educated men ought to, and they have not acted towards it like conscientious men. It has come to my knowledge that being asked to give their opinion on the projected removal of the school, they shirked what was but a legitimate part of their duty for the fear of offending the originators of the plan, for they well know that the project even lacked the support of such grounds as were indispensably necessary to entitle it to consideration. They pled that the question was a delicate one, and on this ground they retreated from the field. And what is this but unmanliness, nay, cowardice! It is vain to expect to reach the doors of the Council-Chamber by walking in a track so far away from the path of duty.

"The path of duty is the way to glory."

4th August. A FOND BROTHER.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Education Society was held in the Darbar Room, Town Hall, on Thursday afternoon.—Mr. John Connon in the chair.

The meeting having been opened with prayer,

Rev. D. C. Boyd read the annual report of which the following contains the most important paragraphs:—

"When the Fort School had been established in its present quarters for about two years, it was again found that the accommodation at the committee's disposal was too limited for the requirements of the school, and especially for the increasing number of boarders. It was therefore resolved that a separate residence should be procured at Byculla for the teachers and boarders, and that, in order to meet the additional expense which would be thus incurred, a branch school should be opened in the same house. After considerable enquiry the old Adelphi Family Hotel was fixed on and secured, at a rent of Rs. 300 a month, as a suitable house for the purposes contemplated by the committee. In the beginning of September last accordingly a branch school was established at Byculla under Mrs. McDonald and Mr. McAfee, while the Fort School continues under the superintendence of Mr. McDonald and Miss Collett; and it gives the committee much pleasure to report that the success which has attended the Byculla branch shows that they met a real want in establishing a school in that district. The removal to Byculla of the teachers' residence (in which there is now ample accommodation for boarders) has enabled the committee to let a portion of the premises in Hornby Row, and thus to reduce the expenses connected with the Fort School. But the large rents, which they are still compelled to pay, constitute a heavy burden on the income of the society; and the attention of the committee has, therefore, for some time been directed to the desirableness of acquiring school property by purchase, in order that this burden may be to some extent relieved. Contributions toward a school building fund are earnestly solicited. The progress of the Fort School in point of numbers has been steady and satisfactory, though not uniform. As was to be expected, the increase was much more rapid at first than it has been since; and the establishment of the Byculla branch has naturally affected in some degree the attendance at the Fort School. At the close of the year 1867-68, the number of pupils on the roll was 129, and by the end of the year 1861-69, the attendance had increased to 152. In the month of April this year, up till which time the present report records progress, the number of pupils receiving instruction in the two schools was 174. The number of boarders has increased from 7 in the first year to 25 in the present year. But the advance in efficiency has been still more gratifying than the advance in numbers. It will be easily understood that in the infancy of a new school, all those educational results are not to be looked for which would naturally be expected in a school of older standing, where the pupils have all been for a considerable time enjoying the influence and training of the same master. But the committee are satisfied, from their own personal inspection and from the declared results of the Government examinations, that the pupils attending the society's schools are making very substantial progress, and receiving a thoroughly sound and excellent education. In their first report the committee had the pleasure of announcing that the Fort School had received, under the grant-in-aid system, the sum of Rs. 1,075, which gave an average of Rs. 13-12 for each pupil presented. In the following year the grant had risen to Rs. 1,767, giving an average of Rs. 20-8 for each pupil presented; and the members of the society will be gratified to learn that the Government inspection of this year decided that the school should receive a grant of Rs. 2,302, which gives an average of Rs. 21-11 for each pupil presented. A grant of Rs. 376 has also been awarded to the Byculla branch for the period between September last and March of the present year. In the first year of the Fort School's existence one pupil only obtained the Government allowance of Rs. 30 a month for passing with credit in standard IV. Last year the large number of 13 boys passed with credit, and became entitled to this allowance. This year, as many of the members of the society may be aware, Government has seen fit to discontinue the granting of these allowances; and consequently no classification of the passing in the different standards has been attempted. At a recent meeting your committee agreed unanimously to record their extreme regret that such a measure should have been deemed needful by Government. As a board deeply interested in the education of the European and Indo-British youth of Bombay, this committee looked on these grants as affording a healthy stimulus to first-class education, as they assisted many who could not otherwise afford it to educate their sons in the higher standards. Had they been continued, Government itself would, in the opinion of this committee, have reaped the advantage of obtaining for the public service many young men superior in qualifications to those who now come up as candidates for subordinate offices. The recent decision of Government is a serious discouragement alike to the promoters of education and to the youths who are being educated; and your committee would venture to express a hope that the whole question of these grants-in-aid may yet be reconsidered. In December last one pupil from the Fort School passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay University. On the re-opening of the schools after the late holidays, it was resolved by the committee, in consideration of the insufficiency of the present teaching staff and of their inability to meet satisfactorily the growing wants of the schools, to send home for additional aid; and accordingly two gentlemen in Scotland, in whose judgment the committee have confidence, have been asked to select and send out as soon as possible a thoroughly qualified master and mistress. The new teachers may be expected to arrive in or before the cold weather; and the committee hope to be able, on their arrival, to make more satisfactory arrangements than are now possible for the efficient working and possible extension of the schools. The financial position of the society is very satisfactory. The committee thankfully acknowledge the large amount of public support which they have enjoyed. The total amount of contributions received from September 1866, when subscriptions were first paid, to the 31st March, 1870, is Rs. 16,694-4. During the past two years the committee have not felt it necessary to press urgently for subscriptions; and they trust that their forbearance in this respect may be held as some warrant for their now asking the members of the society and the public to contribute toward a school-building fund. An additional trustworthy evidence of substantial progress is to be found in the large increase in the receipts on account of fees, which, as will be seen from the statement appended to this report, amounted in the first year to Rs. 3,037-4; in the second year to Rs. 6,718-12; and in the year 1869-70 to Rs. 11,268-3. In addition to these two sources of income and the Government grants already referred to as payments by results, the committee are happy to be able to report that Government has been pleased to grant the society an additional sum of Rs. 4,078, being the half of the Fort School's expenses during the first year of its existence. They trust that a similar grant may be made for the Byculla branch—for which application will be made when the proper time comes. It cannot but be gratifying to the members of the society to notice that, notwithstanding the large additional outlay caused by the establishment of the Byculla branch, there still remains, on the 31st March, a balance of over three thousand rupees at the credit of the society. At the suggestion of an influential member of this committee, an attempt was made in the beginning of last year to re-open the negotiations entered upon three years before for the purpose of establishing a joint high school, but the committee were assured by the gentlemen to whom application was made with this object, that no joint action could at present be looked for. A similar attempt was made a few months ago with a similar result. Since their last report was presented, the Rev. D. Macpherson, joint-secretary of this society since its establishment, has left Bombay. The committee have placed on record their sense of the great loss they have sustained by his departure, their grateful remembrance of the fact that it was chiefly owing to his enthusiastic devotion to the cause of European education in Bombay that this society came in existence, and their cordial testimony to the unwearied zeal and industry and the remarkable wisdom and success which characterised the discharge of his duties as joint-secretary. The Rev. J. Paton has been appointed Mr. Macpherson's successor in the secretaryship. The Committee cannot conclude this report without expressing their warm acknowledgments to Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and their coadjutors for the very valuable services which they have rendered to the society; and they heartily congratulate them on the success with which their untiring exertions have been crowned."

Mr. Blaney said—Ladies and gentlemen,—At this, the third anniversary meeting of this society, the report which the committee have been able to put before the public, in greater detail than has hitherto been done, must I think be considered as very satisfactory in every respect. In whichever way we view the position of the institution with which we are connected, and about the welfare of which we are so anxious, it presents to us a picture which it is cheerful to contemplate. (Hear, hear.) The steady success of this institution has indicated the necessity which there was for the schools. (Applause.) For many years the European portion of the public neither recognised the establishment of such schools as a duty, nor did they appear to understand that there were infant minds to be trained in general and in Christian knowledge. But the increasing numbers which have steadily attended these schools give the best evidence of the want which existed here. It was at first thought by many that such a work would be up-hill work altogether, and that the whole of the responsibility connected with the financial part of the scheme would fall upon the richer portion of the public. The result has proved that it is not so. From the report which has just been read we see that Rs. 40,000 have been contributed to this institution—I am taking the whole of the items together—and Rs. 10,000 of that remaining unexpended shows that the average expenditure has been Rs. 10,000 per annum. But the greater part of that has been contributed by fees, a second portion by Government, and a third portion by those who have voluntarily supported the institution without having any children in it. Then with reference to the extension of the labours of the society in the direction of Byculla, I may be permitted to say a few words, as I believe I had something to do with starting the question and bringing to the notice of the committee the fact that there were a large number of children there unprovided with means of education, and whose parents wished that the Scottish Education Society should have a branch there. The result has proved that a branch was needed at Byculla. It is true that some of the pupils have been drawn from the Fort School to go to the Byculla branch, owing to its being near the residences of the children; but upon the whole the numbers have in the aggregate steadily increased, and then in addition there is the boarding accommodation which the Byculla School has afforded for a class of children from up-country, for whom there was no provision before, and for children whose parents were especially anxious that they should be given to the care of the schools of our society. It was a great want, as is evidenced by the increase of the number of boarders to twenty-five; and we may look for a still further increase as the more still public become aware of the advantages which the Byculla School offer, and also of the very kind and motherly care taken of the children by Mrs. McDonald, who is, I am glad to say, devoted to that part of her duty. I speak from very close personal knowledge on this point—an almost daily knowledge by going in and out of the school at all hours as I have occasion to see those who are sick, and I know how they are attended, especially during illness, which must be a source of great comfort to parents up-country. Nothing is neglected which the tenderest mother could think of in illness. With regard to the withdrawal of the Government grant, it seems scarcely necessary for me to trouble you with anything, after the report has so ably spoken of this, as to how the European educational movement must have been influenced by the withdrawal of this grant. The colleges, universities, and higher departments of education are locked avenues to the children of Europeans. It has been tried on several occasions in Bombay to put European children into the High Schools, and so to advance them into the college classes, but it has always proved a complete failure, as must have been anticipated from the first. I tried it myself, so that I speak from personal knowledge, and since then I believe the opinion has been thoroughly formed in the minds of Europeans that there can be no amalgamation in school education, whether low or high, between natives and Europeans—not I am happy to say, because there is any prejudice existing on the side of Europeans to sitting in the same classes as natives, but because taking it for all in all, remembering that one of our duties as educators is that we should educate for morality and religion and eternal life—considering that there is and must be a distinction which every Christian man must be ready to confess, however free he may be from prejudice. (Hear, hear.) That being so, it has been recognised by Government, and in that view certain grants have been given to enable European children to prosecute their studies, but the grant for special proficiency has been cut short at that point when its fruitfulness would have been visible, when the youth who has been growing up for a series of years is just becoming capable of receiving the advantages of a higher education which colleges would afford, and if the friends of the youth do not happen to be in circumstances to enable him to carry on in the course of higher education, his career is at once cut short. And this is very hard considering that the children who are necessarily educated in India are educated here,—as a rule, though there may be exceptions—because of the inability of their parents to send them home. That being so, this movement of the Government has been received in this community, however it may have been received in other parts of India, as a death-blow, I may almost say, to education. We may be right or we may be wrong in our views, but I think that no greater chill has been thrown upon European education than the withdrawal of this grant; not because it was a pecuniary grant which a father or boy could put into his pocket, but because it blighted and badly influenced the growth of education; and you will find, if that policy be insisted upon, that boys capable of becoming most useful servants of the State will have to be withdrawn from the schools at that age when all that they have gained will benefit them little. I fully believe that that will be the effect of this measure. (Hear, hear.) Whether it has been considered by Government in all its bearings, whether the grant was really such a drain upon the finances of the State, on the 50 millions and upwards which the Government collect in India, I do not know; but I would ask whether it is fair to the European portion of the community, who are the mainstay, the back-bone of the State, the servants of the State—and I speak of them even though occupying subordinate positions—those who if there could be one body of men to whom any advantage might be given, they do deserve it. (Hear, hear.) And considering, as our report has stated, that this matter will be entrusted upon the advice of Government, I do hope that Government will in a happier day or in a happier mood restore the grant, if not in all its completeness, at least to such an extent as no longer to put a stop to education, which I believe will be the effect of its withdrawal. An expenditure of Rs. 10,000 a year upon education in the little community of which we are the educational supporters must be considered as a large sum. I think if you look round in Europe and see how much education could be got for Rs. 10,000, you will find that it would be considerably more than three times what can be got here. But that is necessarily so. I do not mean that education should be made cheaper; it cannot be made cheaper; and this society's efforts have been directed in such a way as to add something out of the general funds of the society towards general education, and we have not insisted on every pie of the absolute cost being met by fees; and I believe we have gone upon the rules of the strictest economy, while on the other hand, we have not grudged to give fair salaries to those whom we engaged as educational servants. At all events we have not made the fees do more than pay a part of the way. That we have funds in hand, I should remark, is not that we have kept back anything from the Government grant nor anything from the fees paid by pupils; and I would wish that it should be thoroughly understood all over Bombay and all over the mofussil, that the funds which we have in hands are funds which have been contributed for the purpose of education by the general public. These funds will, I trust, enable the society to extend and increase its usefulness as opportunity offers; and if an opportunity should offer with the view, as stated in the report, of doing away with the payment of a heavy rental and getting a building of our own, I am sure that this society will not be slow in its power in order to raise a sum to make the institution more useful and more prosperous. (Hear, hear.) For myself, having been very much interested in educational questions in Bombay, for I may say the last quarter of a century, I joined the Scottish Education Society in the persuasion that very much good would come out of it. It is not for me as a member of the committee to say how much good the society has done to children and the general public; to those who care to enquire into the working of our institution I must leave to be decided what good has been done. I might say very much in favour of Mr. McDonald, and in favour of his educational policy I may almost call it, and of the manner in which he has instructed the youth in our schools; but there are certain educational tests which the scholars undergo every year, and they are rigid enough, and for those who care to go very particularly into that question, the facts submitted by the educational inspector are sufficient. It would be perhaps presumptuous in me to attempt to say what is the real educational result, and as for the moral education which forms part of it, I cannot be too thankful for what has been done, because up to three years ago, when this society was started, there was in Bombay nothing in the way of a moral school education, so to speak; whatever attempts may have been made in that way in the children's homes, there was no institution where children could go and have such moral training as they are able to have now in our schools, and where I hope and believe that during every hour of the day some moral truth is instilled into the minds of the young, which will remain there and fructify and bring forth fruit in after-life. With these remarks I beg to prodose—"That the report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated."

Mr. H. D. Dods seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said—Ladies and gentlemen—The resolution proposed by Mr. Blaney and seconded by Mr Dods gives me an opportunity of saying a few words; but Mr. Blaney has so entirely anticipated me in much that I might have said that but little remains for me to say. Still having been associated with the society, like Mr. Blaney, and having taken the same interest in its progress as he has, I am happy to have an opportunity of congratulating the members of our society upon our continued success. When this education movement was begun, in April, 1866, I happened to be absent from Bombay, but I believe that Mr. Blaney, Mr. Boyd, and Mr. Paton are amongst those whom we have here at this moment, who are entitled to the credit of having been associated with this enterprise at that time. They brought it to a good issue, and they can do justice to the cause which I fail to do, not having their aptitude or ability. There is no jealousy amongst ourselves, nor is there any sort of feeling except one of kindness and appreciation of anything that is done in the interests of education by any other religious communities. I have heard it remarked amongst some of my friends, that they did not see the necessity of having a Scottish Education Society, and for that matter I do not see any particular reason for calling it Scottish. If any body likes to propose that that name should cease, I should not object to it very strenuously, but it so happens that it was a society got up amongst the community which we call Scottish, and also Presbyterian, which seem to be synonymous terms—(laughter)—but we are neither so Scottish nor so Presbyterian as not to be alive to the changes that are going on all over the world, and with the knowledge of what we see in England, in particular, at the present moment, it is now desirable that we should not be thought to be a mere sectarian body or a body for the conversion of all the world to Presbyterianism. I don't know whether it is quite orthodox in me to say so, but to the best of my belief there are many good Christians who have not yet allied themselves with our Presbyterian churches, and we are happy to see any such persons in Bombay, doing any good work. We assert no superiority over other Christian bodies, nor do we concede any superiority to them. (Hear, hear.) There is work enough for us all. It is a great pity that that Christian scheme, which originated in the month of April, 1866, for the union of all Christendom in Bombay—or at all events of the Protestant communities—should not have been carried out, but that seems to have been perfectly hopeless. We take no blame for having disassociated ourselves from other Christian communities; we have simply asserted ourselves That is what we have done, and made this society what it is and we shall endeavour, by the blessing of God, to make it somewhat better. (Applause.) The joint action which was then proposed is a hopeless failure, and we now propose to go on in our own way, trying to leave some permanent record and memorial of our work here. One of the objects suggested by the report is that we should have a building of our own. I believe we are paying as much as Rs. 500 a month at present for rent. It is not a happy time to set afloat a subscription list in Bombay with a hope of immediate payment, but sooner or later I think we may with confidence appeal to the community to find for our schools a "local habitation"—I need not say "a name," because we have a name, and we have a place, I believe, in the estimation of the community. (Hear, hear.) That we purpose to make permanent, as far as we are able, and one of the ways of doing so is in either finding or making a building in which our work can be carried on. I hear that large sums of money are coming to other religious bodies from distant countries, to assist in the education of European children, and other children with a Christian origin at all events, who grow up here, many of them, I am sure, with every disposition to continue in happy and holy association with Christian communities. That is a class of children whom we shall be but too glad to see educated anywhere, whether they belong to our religious body or not. Without disclaiming the assistance which may come to us from abroad, we propose to ourselves to help ourselves, and it is an old saying, that those who help themselves find help from Heaven at the same time. And I believe that that is a true saying. We have some nucleus of a fund, and I should suggest—although it is not a thing to be made a matter of resolution at present—that it ought to be set apart as the nucleus of a building fund, and sooner or later I hope we shall start a subscription for the purpose of erecting a school of our own. Government grants in aid threaten, in some respects, to fail us, but I do not believe that they will ultimately fail us. It will be our business to endeavour that they should not, and to show why they should not. We see in England at the present time an effort made, which is most gratifying in my opinion—all the more so that it is disconnected with the dominance of any religious body—to educate the people, and it is the predominant conviction of Englishmen that no education is good without a religious element in it. That, I take it, is the resolution which the minds and hearts of Englishmen have come to at the present time; and without wanting to be provincial—much less Scottish—I think that from the days of John Knox until now, that has been an embodied sentiment in the hearts of the Scotch people. Although our education may not have been so complete and exhaustive as it might have been made, yet in all times there has been an education, and a religious education, and religious feeling, which Scotchmen have carried beyond their homes and hearths, all over the world; and men who have not been remarkable for piety have carried the remembrance of some happy religious instruction from a pious mother, and it has served them in good stead in trying circumstances which come over them as they live and have to die in this world. I think we might well apply to Government for a grant in aid, although we have not an absolute claim upon them, and we can find a new school-house for ourselves. We hear very much about financial deficits, but I don't believe in deficits, either public or private. Where there is good work to be done men will always find money for the advancement of it, and I do not believe that money cannot be found for good work if men have their hearts in it. I do think we have our hearts in the good work of educating the children of Europeans in Bombay and the mofussil, and I am sure we shall find the money to accomplish that noble object. (Applause.)

Mr. James Faichney proposed—"That the thanks of the meeting be conveyed to the retiring committee."

Mr. James McDonald seconded the motion, observing that to do so afforded him very great pleasure, the greater that it was perfectly well known to him, as to the general public, how much valuable time and labour the gentlemen of the committee had sacrificed to further the best interests of this society and its schools. The matter needed only to be mentioned to secure from this meeting a hearty approval of the motion.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. Windram proposed, Mr. J. W. Brown seconded, and it was agreed—"That the following gentlemen be appointed the committee for the ensuing year:—John Connon Esq., chairman; Charles Macdonald, Esq., deputy chairman; James Arnott, Esq., M.D.; Thomas Blaney, Esq.; Rev. D. C. Boyd; J. W. Brown, Esq.; Henry Conder, Esq.; Lieut.-Colonel Davidson, R.E.; H. D. Dods, Esq.; W. G. Hall, Esq.; W. F. Hunter, Esq.; John Macfarlane, Esq.; H. Maxwell, Esq.; W. Nicol, Esq.; Rev. J. Paton; A. F. Shepherd, Esq.; N. Spence, senr., Esq.; G. R. Wilson, Esq.; J. Windram, Esq., and A. Wright, Esq., M.D."

The Rev. Mr. Paton proposed—"That Rule X. of the Society's rules stand as follows:—That the committee shall meet as often as may be necessary," and in doing so he explained that according to the rule as it stood at present the committee was to meet once a month, a regulation which frequently put the committee into a very awkward position, as sometimes they required to meet twice or thrice in a month and sometimes only once in four or five months. With the Chairman's permission and that of the meeting, he desired to add a few words to what had already been so ably said with regard to the society and its work. He took, he said, a different view of education, perhaps, from some of those present, being a clergyman; but, as a clergyman he could say truthfully that his work was only half done unless it was backed by the sound education of the young. That also he believed, had been a Scotch maxim from the days of John Knox downwards. Therefore, when he found any number of gentlemen engaged in the work of giving a religious education to the young, he always wished them God-speed, and felt that he, as a preacher of the Gospel, owed them a deep debt of gratitude. It was often thought that while laymen, like the Chairman, displayed no spirit of opposition to other sects of Protestants, yet that a different feeling sometimes animated the clergy; but he, for one, possessed a catholic spirit, and he believed that no clergyman connected with this society had joined them in opposition to any other educational scheme conducted by any other religious sect. (Applause.) On that ground it was to be regretted exceedingly that they had not a Bombay high school. But as there seemed to be no prospect of that happy consummation it became the duty of the society to have a high school of its own. With regard to the name of the society, he remembered being asked, when first collecting funds for the establishment of it,—"Why call it the Scottish Education Society?" and to one gentleman who had asked the question, he replied—"If you will contribute Rs. 1,000, I will propose that you call our Education Society anything you like; you may call it the Honolulu Society, if you like." The gentleman did not contribute Rs. 1,000, and consequently the name of the society was not changed. In fact it was those who wished to escape altogether from their responsibilities who were accustomed to generalize so much that you could never get anything particular enough to suit them; and although the society was called the Scottish Education Society, yet they endeavoured to show a true Catholic regard for the advancement of the interests of the rising generation of all sects. (Applause.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. D. S. Kemp, and carried.

The Chairman said that before the meeting separated he might say that the Rev. Mr. Boyd had been a most assiduous labourer in the cause of this society. Committee men were very ornamental compared with such gentleman as Mr. Boyd, who had rendered great service to the society; and he thought that that had the secretaries not themselves prepared the resolutions, they should have had a motion proposing a vote of thanks to them. Mr. Macpherson had gone and had already had the thanks of the committee: but Mr. Boyd who remained had got no formal thanks, although he deserved the gratitude of all of them for his continued and laborious services. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Paton was now amongst them at present—though not now in fact—and with all the enthusiasm of youth and the wisdom of years; and by this time twelve months they would have to pass a vote of thanks to him also. (Applause.)

A vote of thanks having been unanimously awarded to Rev. Mr. Boyd, the meeting was closed by the benediction being pronounced.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 5th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 4th Aug., 6-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 3rd Aug., 11-50 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 4th Aug., 4 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Europe; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—5th AUGUST, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 4th August, 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 46 minutes.

Via Turkey, 3rd August, 1-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 46 hours 14 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 4th August, 11-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 4th August, 2-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 18 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 5th August, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 59 minutes.

America via Red Sea, 5th August, 7-10 P.M., American time. Time in transit, 3 hours 56 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 4th to 9 P.M. of the 5th August is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	2 21	0 2
,,	Calcutta	14 38	0 13
,,	Madras	1 51	0 5
,,	Galle	6 12	5 66

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 5th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 78, rainfall 44 cents.

CANNANORE, 5th August, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 76, barometer 29·910, rainfall 20 cents.

CARWAR, 5th August, 10-31 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·85, rainfall 12 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5th August, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind strong south-east, thermometer 83, barometer 29·74.

MANGALORE, 5th August, 12 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 80.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THE "SPECTATOR'S" EPITOME.

THE bolt out of the blue has *struck*. The European war, which we predicted so confidently, and as many of our readers thought so rashly, last week, has arrived even more quickly than we expected. A condensed history of the events of the week,—events which in their melodramatic suddenness are almost without parallel or precedent in the annals of Europe, resemble rather the events which occur in dreams or the incidents of Asiatic history than steps in a modern struggle for power,—will be found below, and in a paper in which we have endeavoured to give an explanation of the causes which have led to this catastrophe. Here it is only necessary to say that war was formally proclaimed by the French Government at 2 p.m. on Friday, in a manifesto to the Chambers, which, according to Reuter, makes the pretext for war a circular from the King of Prussia justifying the affront to M. Benedetti, and releasing Prince Leopold from all obligation to decline the throne of Spain. The real cause of war, the vote of fifty thousand soldiers against the Empire, is of course not mentioned, but Paris has gone mad with patriotic pride, the French army is moving on the Rhine, and Europe must pass through a year, perhaps years, of misery, in order that one single man may secure the career and the position of one single child. This war has no cause, no motive, no justification, save the fear of Napoleon Bonaparte that without it his boy's succession would not be clear.

The Emperor Napoleon has succeeded by a series of insults, almost without precedent in diplomacy, in forcing Germany to war. As our readers are aware, he last week took advantage of the election of a Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain to pass a public affront upon the Prussian Royal family. His Foreign Minister was instructed to inform the Corps Législatif publicly that France would resist such a candidature by force, and require its withdrawal at the King's hands under penalty of war. King William with unexpected dignity refused to resent language so unbecoming, declared that Germany had no interest in the candidature, and allowed Prince Leopold's father to withdraw it in his son's name. Napoleon, sorely disappointed, for Prussia was avoiding war without humiliation, hereupon forwarded a second demand that King William should as King pledge himself never to allow the election of any prince of his house, or of the allied houses under his control in Northern Germany. M. Benedetti, a diplomatist of the first rank, aware doubtless of the Imperial wishes, on the 14th inst., without asking for an audience, assailed the King with this demand on the public promenade of Ems. King William accepted this not as it was meant, as a breach of etiquette intended to imply inferiority, and turning to his aide-de-camp, Count Lehndorff, ordered him to inform M. Benedetti that his Majesty had no communication to make, and would give him no audience. M. Benedetti thereupon quitted Ems.

Diplomatists do not act in this style without clear instructions, nor is M. Benedetti the man to violate an etiquette, except intentionally. His repulse served its object—to excite France still more—and on Friday Paris was avowedly wild for war. Troops were at once ordered to the north-east frontier, the Chambers were summoned in haste, and according to a telegram evidently official, war has been declared. Every preparation is made on the French side, while on the Prussian, Baron von Moltke, the German Carnot, is with the King, the reserves have been called out, Prussians liable to serve, though resident in England, have been warned, and orders have been issued to put all ports in a state of preparation. The Berliners are shouting for war; the press, at first very calm, now advocates resistance; and every subordinate Court would appear, with the possible exception of Wurtemburg, to be faithful to its engagements.

It is useless to speculate on the first movements in such a war, but it may be well to note three points. The Prussians must be well prepared, or they would be in much more of a fluster than is at present perceptible. Secondly, it was resolved, as we were informed during the progress of the Luxemburg negotiation, that Prussia, if forced to war, would take the initiative, and endeavour to wage the war on French territory, marching direct on Paris. It is not likely, with the Prussian capital so far off, and the Southern troops ready to take a French invader in flank, that Count von Moltke will play a purely defensive game. Thirdly, all previous rumours concur to suggest that the French Government entertains a project of making Denmark a base of operations, thus striking straight at the very heart of the Federation, while enabling any disaffected Hanoverians to rise. It is probable that the French Government, misled by a class, over-estimates the discontent in Hanover, and nearly certain that it under-rates the German strength at sea.

Four of the lesser States are directly interested in this war. Denmark will

Legislatif on Wednesday, when he affirmed that the Government set itself up, purely and simply, in opposition to any combination impl[y]ing the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain. On this basis, and this only, have negociations been carried on with the Prussian Government, and it is to this question that the Cabinet of Berlin answered to-day in unambiguous terms. The King of Prussia, who, as head of the family, had authorised Prince Leopold to accept the throne of Spain, withdraws this authorisation to calm the apprehensions of the French Government. On the other hand, the Prince of Hohenzollern makes formal renunciation of a candidature which might lead to such grave complications in European politics. The French Government did not, could not ask more. Full satisfaction having been given to its demand, the eventualities of conflict are, for the moment, completely averted. We confine ourselves, for the present, to recording this happy news, and congratulating ourselves on the pacific success which France has put to its credit."

The *Temps* appears to have later news than had reached M. de Gramont when he addressed the Corps Legislatif this afternoon. You will see how dexterously Prussia has manœuvred from the extract subjoined, which shows once more the superiority of coolness and deliberation over the *furia Francese* :—

"If we are rightly informed, the principal communication made yesterday by M. de Werther to the French Government was the copy of the dispatch by which the father of the Prince of Hohenzollern notified to Marshal Prim the renunciation of the proffered crown by his son. After deliberation the French Government, perhaps to its regret, declared itself satisfied. It was forced to do so, for the only grievance mentioned by it had disappeared; but some people think it would willingly have kept back the news of solution for a few days in order to prepare public opinion a little for the event, and to leave the excitable portion of the public, which had been so thoroughly roused by a section of the press, time to settle down. We are not willing to believe in a calculation of this sort, having presided over the counsels of Government, inasmuch as, along with its disadvantages, it would have failed, totally apart from any indiscretion of M. Ollivier, owing to the necessary communication of the withdrawal of the candidature of the Spanish Government, which immediately made it public."

The cloud has blown over for the present, but it would be idle to pretend that it does not leave the maintenance of peace on a very precarious footing. The old feeling of hostility against Prussia has been revived, only to be doomed to a disappointment, which cannot but further embitter the sense of defeat which the French have been labouring under, more or less acutely, since Sadowa. And the distrust of Europe in the pacific policy of France has been revived by the war fever, roused so easily by M. de Gramont last week. That fever has not been laid yet, and, until it be laid, there is no saying what a very early future may have in store.

PARIS, JULY 14, EVENING.

Last night, and even this morning, peace was considered as certain. A dislocation of the Ministry was viewed as probable, and with the communication of the withdrawal of Prince Hohenzollern's acceptance of the Spanish throne, the Emperor, whose "rule is peace," was believed to have been satisfied. France was looked upon as having won a diplomatic victory—nay, M. Emile Ollivier is reported to have expressed his surprise in the lobbies of the Corps Legislatif yesterday that the house did not show greater satisfaction at the "great moral victory which had been achieved." But within the last 24—or, to speak more precisely, within the last 12 hours—the French Government has taken up precisely the position which from my own personal estimate, and a not inconsiderable knowledge of the state of public feeling in France, I was able to set forth with an accuracy and minuteness which events have fully justified. The French Government has addressed a note to the Prussian Government stating that the withdrawal of Prince Leopold was not enough, and actually called on the King of Prussia to renounce on his own behalf and that of all his family any claims to the throne of Spain. This insolent defiance was met by Prussia as it could alone be met. King William refused to receive M. Benedetti, and a report is current that his passports were sent him or that he applied for them. The Emperor came to Paris at half-past one, and a Cabinet Council was immediately summoned. At four o'clock it was still sitting.

The greatest agitation prevailed at the Corps Legislatif. The Ministers are expected to go down to the house and make a statement which will be equivalent to a declaration of war.

It is believed here that M. Ollivier, who has openly expressed himself in favour of peace, will be turned out, and that M. Segris, M. Maurice Richard, and M. Louvet will also resign, their places being filled up by M. Schneider, Jerome David, Magne, and Clement Duvernois.

I have now to point out to you that though men of sense of all parties deprecate this war as a wicked, malicious, and treacherous, *guet-a-pens*—a view which is, perhaps, extreme, but the love of peace can make fanatics as well as the passion for war—the general feeling, both in the Chamber and out of it, is unquestionably in favour of immediate hostilities with Prussia. The mass of the public care very little about the pretext. What their feeling is may be thus described :—"The Prussians have been crowing over us ever since Sadowa; they fancy that they are the first military power on the Continent. Do they? We shall undeceive them see if they are confoundedly mistaken." In short, the Prince of Hohenzollern question is a mere incident—a mere pretext. Now that he has withdrawn his acceptance of the Spanish throne another demand is made by France, which is anxious (as I told you on Saturday) to make Prussia eat humble pie while she stands over her with a drawn sword. As Prussia does not choose to enact the part of the "ancient pistol eating the leek," war seems inevitable, and I must add that, even if France had not preferred her latest preposterous demand —a demand which but yesterday the neutral Powers had reason to believe would not be put forward—the concentration of troops that has taken place within the last 24 hours must have brought about a demand for immediate explanations on the part of the Cabinet of Berlin, which would have had precisely the same result as the somewhat undignified diplomatic legerdemain to which the French Government has stooped. For a year since Sadowa France and Germany have been on the verge of war. Not for any real grievance. The bone of contention is simply military supremacy in Europe. That is the ground on which the Emperor Napoleon commences a war which must be more murderous than any of those which have marked the "era of peace" inaugurated in 1852. I have alluded to the war preparations of France. I cannot publish all that I know on the subject. But I can assure you that large forces of artillery and infantry have passed through Paris during the past night. It would not be prudent to mention the corps or their destination. I will, therefore, merely say that they came from the west and were bound to the east and north-east. I have no doubt in the world that at the time I am now writing there is a large force concentrated along the frontier.

The following military movements have appeared in print. I have, therefore, no hesitation in mentioning them :—

"Since twelve o'clock yesterday the Eastern Railway Company has been called upon to hold in readiness 1,200 waggons for the conveyance of flour and biscuits to the frontier.

"Two hundred and thirty-four cases of surgical instruments were sent by express of the Eastern Railway yesterday afternoon to the frontier.

"It is a fact that the horses and servants requisite for the Emperor's personal service on campaign have left for the frontier.

"The Eastern Railway Company (*i. e.*, Paris to Strasbourg, Metz, and Luxemburg) has undertaken to effect the transportation of all the troops forming the Chalons camp with their *matériel* complete, horses, cannon, gun-carriages, &c., in 16 hours. All the waggons necessary for the service are already at the camp.

"A large train filled with horses left last night for the frontier.

"During all yesterday and the course of the evening there was a great bustle of troops in the neighbourhood of the Northern and Eastern Railway stations. At ten o'clock a regiment of the line marched, with band in front, in the direction of the Northern Railway station.

"Waggons of the military train, laden with food and munitions of war, were forwarded from the goods department of the Eastern Railway during the day. A number of horses were also sent by over the termini.

"Special trains left the station for La Petite Villette with soldiers of the line. An immense number of curious spectators gathered in the evening in the vicinity of the goods station of the Eastern Company."

The volcanic excitement which has been seething under the surface of Parisian society ever since the Duke de Grammont's declaration in the Chamber found a vent last night. About half-past eleven the Boulevard was invaded by a compact body of students, nearly 500 in number. They appeared to come from the direction of the Bastille, and carried a banner, on one side of which was written "*Ecole de Medecine*," and on the other, "*A bas la Prusse !*" They marched arm-in-arm four deep along the thoroughfare till they reached the corner of the Rue Montmartre, when they turned off to the Latin Quarter by way of the central market. The proceedings of the processionists were enthusiastic but orderly; on their way they were joined by many workmen, and the crowds at various points on the footpaths encouraged them with cheers. They kept up a chorus of "Vive la France," "Down with Prussia," "Hurrah for War," to the well-known air of the "Lampions" as they marched along; and it was noticeable that the sergents de ville sedulously avoided interfering with them. Patriotic songs were loudly sung at intervals, the strains of the "Marseillaise," which has such a fascination for French youth—of course, because it is forbidden—stirring the echoes most frequently. The notes of Rouget de l'Isle's *chanson* would have secured the instant dispersal of the assemblage during enough to raise them during the late elections; but these are not election times, nor was this an election mob from Belleville, and the cry of "*Aux armes, citoyens,*" provoked no police interdiction. On the contrary the members of the police force on the street seemed rather to sympathise with the students, so widely and deeply has the war-fever spread. This manifestation is significant, as the straw showing how the wind blows at the moment among the more thoughtless classes of the community.

It would be waste of time and space to trouble you with the opinions of the papers. Events are hurrying on with such rapidity that the subject of any article is stale by the time it appears in print. I can only note with satisfaction that the *Times*—whose opinion is entitled to respect—refuses to believe in the possibility of war, and thinks that by forcing war on just now the French Government would act as disturbers of the public peace.

P.S.—7.20 P.M.—At the last hour of writing I do not know whether any declaration has been made in the Chamber by the Government respecting the momentous issues decided on to-day. The latest intelligence which has reached me is to the effect that a cypher dispatch from M. Benedetti had just reached the Foreign Office. You will observe that this intelligence would, *ipso facto*, refute the report noticed above that his Excellency had received or applied for his passports. This dispatch, said to be dated at eleven o'clock this morning, consists of not less than 3,000 figures, and its purport has not been ascertained at the time I write. It is, therefore, doubtful, whether any statement from the Government will be made to the Chamber to-day.

THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

PARIS, JULY 15.

THE following communication, drawn up at the Council of Ministers held yesterday, was read this afternoon in the Corps Legislatif by M. Ollivier (and was about the same time communicated to the Senate) :—

"Gentlemen,—The manner in which you received the declaration of the 6th instant afforded us the certainty that you approved our policy, and that we could count upon your support. We commenced then negociations with the foreign powers, to invoke their good offices with Prussia, in order that the legitimacy of our grievances might be recognised.

"We asked nothing of Spain whose susceptibilities we did not wish to wound. We took no steps with the Prince of Hohenzollern, considering him shielded by the King of Prussia, and we refused to mix up in the affair any recriminations upon other objects. The majority of the Powers admitted, with more or less warmth, the justice of our demands.

"The Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs refused to accede to our demands, pretending that he knew nothing of the affair, and that the Cabinet of Berlin remained completely foreign to it. We then addressed ourselves to the King himself, and the King, whilst avowing that he had authorised the Prince of Hohenzollern to accept the candidature of the Spanish crown, maintained that he had also been foreign to the negociations, and that he had intervened between the Prince of Hohenzollern and Spain as head of the family and not as Sovereign. He acknowledged, however, that he had communicated the affair to Count Bismarck. We could not admit this subtle distinction between the chief of the family and the Sovereign. In the meanwhile we received an intimation from the Spanish ambassador that the Prince of Hohenzollern had renounced the crown. We asked the King to associate himself with this renunciation, and we asked him to engage that should the crown be again offered to the Prince of Hohenzollern he would refuse his authorisation. Our moderate demand couched in equally moderate language, written to M. Benedetti, made it clear that we had no *arrière pensée*, and that we were not seeking a pretext in the Hohenzollern affair. The engagement demanded the King refused to give, and terminated the conversation with M. Benedetti by saying that he would in this, as in all other things, reserve to himself the right of considering the circumstances. Notwithstanding that, in consequence of our desire for peace we did not break off the negociations. Our surprise was great when we learned that the King had refused to receive M. Benedetti, and had communicated the fact officially to the Cabinet. We learned that Baron Werther had received orders to take his leave, and that Prussia was arming. Under these circumstances we should have forgotten our dignity and also our prudence had we not made preparations. We have prepared to maintain the war which is offered to us, leaving to each that portion of the responsibility which devolves upon him (enthusiastic and prolonged applause). Since yesterday we have called out the reserve, and we shall take the necessary measures to guard the interest and the security and the honour of France."

An animated discussion followed, in which M. Thiers, the Duke de Gramont, M. Jules Favre, and M. de Keratry took part.

M. Jules Favre called upon the Government to communicate the documents which passed during the negociations, and especially the Prussian dispatch addressed to foreign Governments admitting the refusal of the King of Prussia to receive M. Benedetti.

M. Buffet opposed the demand for papers, and M. Jules Favre's motion rejected by 164 votes against 83.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes an extraordinary edition this afternoon, with an article signed by M. Mitchell, announcing the declaration of war. The article says that the King of Prussia has brutally attacked the slumbering recollections of 1814, and concludes as follows :—"Prussia insults us; let us cross the Rhine. The soldiers of Jena are ready."

PARIS, JULY 15, 8.30 A.M.

After I telegraphed last night there were more demonstrations in favour of war. One band, which went down the Boulevards at half-past twelve, was about 5,000 strong. The *Figaro* this morning reports that Baron Werther has received his passports. The *Paris Journal* asserts that the Emperor will this day publish two proclamations—one to the French the other to the German people.—*(Standard.)*

PARIS, JULY 15, 11 A.M.

A manifestation in favour of war on the Boulevard des Italiennes threw the Petite Bourse into confusion. The manifestation was made by a couple of thousand young fellows, singing snatches of the "Marseillaise," and shouting "A Berlin ! à Berlin !" to the well-known tune of "The Lampions." The police maintained from interfering, and the manifestation gang was generally applauded by the people in the *cafés*.

PARIS, JULY 15, MORNING.

Yesterday at midnight hostile manifestations were made before the residence of Baron Werther, the Prussian Ambassador, and warlike cries were raised.

Yesterday evening Baron Werther informed the Duke de Gramont that he should leave Paris to-day on leave.

PARIS, JULY 15.

The Emperor left last evening, at 6 p. m., for St. Cloud, and was cheered on the Place de la Concorde.

Some cries were heard of "A bas la Prusse !"

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day says that Marshal Prim took a very active part in the negociations for the pacific solution of the question of the candidature of Prince Leopold, and that the Spanish Cabinet and Senor Olozaga also made every effort to maintain peace. The *Constitutionnel* adds, as far as Spain is concerned, all difficulties are removed. The majority of the persons who formed the procession in the Boulevards last night were students from the Quartier Latin. The cries raised were "A bas la Prusse !" "A bas Bismarck !" "Vive la Guerre !" and "A Berlin !"

PARIS, JULY 15, 3.30 P.M.

The Bourse has been very excited. Rentes fell to 65f. upon the declaration of war, but closed at 66f., or 85c. lower than yesterday.

PRUSSIA.

EMS, JULY 14.

The King of Prussia will proceed to-morrow early, by special train, to Berlin.

The Ministers, Herr Camphausen and Count Eulenburg, have left here.

M. Benedetti leaves this afternoon.

BERLIN, JULY 15, EVENING.

The assembling of the North German Parliament is fixed for the 21st inst., and the members are informed that it would be desirable for them to arrive, even if possible at an earlier date, in order to deliberate in fractions upon the measures to be brought forward.

BREMEN.

BREMEN, JULY 15.

The Federal Chancellery has officially informed the Bremen Senate that North German merchant vessels in all seas are hereby warned of the dangers arising from war, and are advised to make for Bremen.

NEUTRALITY OF HOLLAND AND SWITZERLAND.

THE HAGUE, JULY 15.

The Dutch Government has informed the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin, that in case of war it will observe a strict neutrality. Measures have been taken with that object.

Rumours have been current here of an issue of Treasury Bonds, and of a modification or resignation of the Cabinet, but they are completely unfounded.

BERNE, JULY 15.

The Federal Council has informed the Chambers that, in view of the turn affairs have taken, it will shortly demand full powers to take measures for the preservation of the neutrality and independence of Switzerland.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, JULY 15.

The *Independance Belge* says that a rumour is current in political circles that in view of the present critical situation the Chambers will be shortly convoked.

The troops begin to concentrate on Antwerp. All the railways are carrying soldiers in that direction. All the Germans residing in Brussels have been ordered by their Governments to return home; most of them have already left.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, 15TH JULY.

EARL MALMESBURY.—Although, my lords, according to your lordships' standing orders, I should have no right to put a question to my noble friend the Secretary for Foreign Affairs without first giving notice with regard to the complications now existing between France and Prussia, yet I venture to think your lordships will allow me to do so at a moment of such great anxiety as the present (hear hear.) All the evening papers have an announcement which must fill your lordships' minds with anxiety, and, I may add, with the deepest regret. It is no less an announcement than that France has declared war against Prussia (hear, hear.) I will not say another word, except to ask my noble friend if he has received any official information of the fact, or if it be only a rumour (hear, hear.)

Earl Granville—My lords, in answer to the question put to me by my noble friend, I have to state that her Majesty's government have received no official communication of the statement referred to by him in his question, but I have no reason to doubt the truth of those commercial Reuter's telegrams which have been received, and it is with the deepest concern and grief that I give credence to the intelligence that war has been declared by France against Prussia (hear, hear.) My lords, I can only add, that I think your lordships will not wish me to add more than that all the information which will enable you to form a judgment on the conduct of her Majesty's government shall be laid on the table as soon as we can possibly deal with the no inconsiderable mass of papers relating to the subject (hear, hear.)

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, JULY 15.

MR. DISRAELI rose, and amid profound silence, said —I rise to put a question to her Majesty's government, not dissimilar to that which I addressed to you yesterday, though perhaps of a more specific character. I do not conclude what I have to utter by a motion, because I am at all times desirous to maintain the established customs of business, and, moreover, I think it will be quite possible for me to include my inquiry within the legitimate limits of a parliamentary question. If from want of skill I pass unknowingly those limits, the House, I am sure, will place a liberal interpretation on my behaviour, considering the gravity of the subject. I am the less disposed to think that I may not perform what I wish within the limits allowed to the asking of parliamentary questions, because I rise, not for the purpose of embarrassing her Majesty's government, but to endeavour to assist and support them in a moment of extreme difficulty. The question is, whether the right hon. gentleman can inform parliament what in his opinion is the cause of the present disturbed state of Europe? (hear, hear.) It seems to me that the time has arrived when that question is strictly legitimate. There have been two causes mentioned by public rumour for this unhappy state of affairs. One cause has been that a German prince has been a candidate for the vacant throne of Spain. I dimiss that subject altogether as any element of the question; and, addressing the right hon. gentleman, I will say I cannot induce myself to believe that in the nineteenth century, with its extended sympathy and its elevating tendency, anything so degraded and so barbarised can occur as a war of succession (hear, hear.) But it is said—and before I advert to that point of inquiry I may also remark, in passing, that we have had an authoritative statement very recently from the Minister of France which at once disposes of the pretension that any claim of a German prince to the throne of Spain can be the cause of the present state of affairs. But there is in public rumour another cause alleged, and it is with regard to that I wish to make an inquiry of her Majesty's government. It is said that between the two allies of her Majesty, those between whom these unhappy discords seem suddenly to have arisen, there have been for a long time many causes of misconception and misunderstanding, much jealousy and distrust, and many questions as to their mutual relations, or their relations with other countries of Europe, which have been left open and unsettled, and that suddenly there has been a reason for bringing about a precipitate settlement of those questions. I would venture to observe this—that if there be any truth, any foundation for the circumstances which I allege, the cause of controversy between those allies of her Majesty is purely a diplomatic question. It has not arisen from invasion of territory nor from any outrage on national honour; but it is purely a diplomatic question, and the causes have existed for some time. What I wish to bring before the consideration of her Majesty's government and the House of Commons is this—that both these powerful states, between whom these questions have arisen, have within a very short time—within only a few years—solicited the advice and prayed for the influence of her Majesty to be exercised in their behalf. They have done more than that. They have entreated her Majesty to enter into engagements, and even perilous engagements, with the view of furthering their interests, securing the peace of Europe, and giving them a happy opportunity of settling all the questions of dissidence between them. Under these circumstances, I must express my opinion that, whatever may be the political confidence of France or Prussia at this moment to declare and carry on war—and no one can question that—I say that under these circumstances, which I have recalled to the memory of Parliament—I say that neither France nor Prussia has a right to enter into any war—no moral right to enter into a war without fully consulting Great Britain, the country with regard to which only a few years ago they applied to her Majesty to exercise an influence and enter into engagements in order to preserve the peace between the two countries. I want to know from the Government whether in the representation which they have made—and I have no doubt they have made it with great zeal, and energy, and ability—to the Courts of the Tuileries and of Berlin—I wish to know whether this view of the case by England has been fairly put before them. I make no doubt that it has been; but we have arrived at a moment when it is not sufficient, in dealing with the horrors of war and the blessings of peace, to dwell on the abstract principles which ought to induce any state that meditates disturbing the general peace to appeal to the *comite* of nations. That to my mind is not sufficient, but I think it is a matter that we ought to have brought before this House. I do not wish the House to suppose I doubt that her Majesty's government have done their best, but a public announcement would have a beneficial effect at this moment, and I think it is their duty to bring before France and Prussia the peculiar claims which Great Britain has at this moment upon their confidence, their trust, and a reasonable interference in their counsels. I wish therefore to hear from her Majesty's government whether they have urged these things to the Courts of France and Prussia—whether they have reminded them of the great care and exertions which the Queen of England made in order to advance their interests, secure the peace of Europe, and give them an honourable opportunity of settling their differences. This is the question that I wish to ask of her Majesty's government. Before I sit down I will only venture to express my individual opinion that the ruler of any country who at this time disturbs the peace of Europe incurs the gravest political and moral responsibility (hear)—the gravest political and moral responsibility that can fall to the lot of man. I hear superficial remarks made about "military surprises," "captured capitals," and the "brilliance and celerity with which results may be brought about at this moment which are not expected or contemplated." These are events of a by-gone age. In the last century great disasters and catastrophes were in a high degree effective. But we live in an age animated by a very different spirit. The fate of a great country like France or Prussia cannot be ultimately affected by such results, and the Sovereign who trusts to them will only find at the moment of action that he has to encounter a greater and more powerful force than any military array, and that is the outraged opinion of an enlightened world (loud cheering.)

Mr. Gladstone said—It is not for me, sir, to follow the right hon. gentleman over the whole of his remarks, for I am sure he will agree with me when I say that at this peculiar moment he, in common with all other members of this House, enjoys the freedom which does not belong to the ministers of the Crown (cheers.) At the same time, adverting to the impressive words with which the right hon. gentleman closed his speech, I must say that it is the opinion of the Government, as it appears to be his opinion, that there is nothing in the circumstances—nothing in the differences that have lately made their appearance—which will justify, in the judgment and conscience of the world, a breach of the general peace (loud cheers). With respect to the questions which the right hon. gentleman has put to me, they are, I believe, two in number. If I can inform Parliament what, in the opinion of the Government, is the cause of the present disturbed state of Europe. I think, sir, that, as one of those who have official responsibility, and who have those duties in relation to foreign powers which it entails, it would be better that I should avoid any reference, at the present moment, to any of the causes which may have contributed to bring about the present menacing state of affairs, other than those that have appeared in the public journals. The right hon. gentleman also asked me whether the Government have made it part of their care to bring before the many great states now engaged in communications which appear to be very proximate to hostilities—to bring before them the peculiar claims that Great Britain may make to be heard in regard to those disputes, and to have recognition of her right to offer friendly advice, with a view to a settlement. Sir, I am bound to say that neither of those states have, in reference to recent circumstances, shown the slightest disposition to impatience at the representations of Great Britain—the slightest indisposition to allow her to exercise whatever title to friendly intervention may belong to her, or have put us to the necessity of resorting to arguments drawn from any special juncture in former years, for the purpose of making good that claim. Nevertheless, I may say, that that title to friendly offices on the part of any one state of the civilised world towards any other state has really been placed upon foundations in public law by a great European act of recent times, which does not admit of being brought into dispute. I refer to that protocol of the Conference at Paris in 1856, whereby it was recognised in the most solemn manner, at an assembly of the representatives of all the Great Powers of Europe, to be the duty of each of those powers, at least as a general rule, in cases, unhappily, of any controversy arising with a neighbour, to submit that controversy to some friendly adjudication before having recourse to the last melancholy and horrible extremity of arms (hear, hear). With respect, then, to the questions of the right hon. gentleman, these are the answers which I should give. With respect to the actual state of affairs, we have no decisive intelligence to communicate to the House; but I am sorry to say that the course of the communications and transactions thus far between the two great powers concerned have not been on the whole favourable. The point, however, is now very near at hand at which things must take a decisive course, either in favour of peace or war. Any functions which we can discharge—any offices that we can render—are necessarily limited; but I hope that when the time comes—and probably it must very soon arrive—at which it will be our duty to explain in detail that which it is now not less our duty to withhold, the House will be of the opinion that the Government has not fallen short of the obligations incumbent on the representatives of England, and likewise that they have not gone beyond them (general cheering).

Mr. Horsman—I rise, sir, merely to say a few words (cries of "No, no.") I believe it is impossible for any one of us, however strongly we may feel on this subject, to exaggerate the difficulty, the delicacy, and the responsibility of the duty which lies upon the Government. Possessing, as they assuredly do, the confidence of the House, it is impossible—

The Speaker (whose interposition was welcomed with warm cheers) said—I am bound to point out to the right hon. gentleman the present position of affairs. The right hon. gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire asked a question of the Prime Minister, which was answered, and if a debate is to arise, it cannot go on unless there is a motion before the House (cheers).

Mr. Horsman—I will not make a motion (loud cheers), but I must express my regret that the right hon. gentleman has not brought this subject before the House in such a form as to admit of hon. gentlemen taking part in it (no, no.)

Mr. S. Beaumont—I rise to express my deep sense of obligation—(cries of "No, no.")

The Speaker—I am bound to point out to the hon. member that after what has just passed, and after the withdrawal of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Horsman), it would be impossible, without unfairness to that right hon. gentleman, to allow a debate to a rise (loud cheers).

Mr. S. Beaumont—I will conclude with a motion (shouts of "No, no.")

Mr. S. Booth—I must appeal to the hon. gentleman not to persist in speaking, seeing the injustice it would be to the right hon. gentleman who consented to withdraw, (loud cheers.)

Mr. S. Beaumont again rose, but was received with such universal cries of "No, no," that he only said, I will not persist, as it is so strongly against the wishes of the house (loud cheers); but I thought that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Horsman) would be prepared to second my motion.

Mr. Whitwell asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether some arrangement could not be made for supplying hon. members, during the hours when the house is sitting, with the telegraphic intelligence that may reach London as to what is going on in Europe. In Liverpool it was done by the co-operation of about 600 gentlemen, and he thought that members of the house ought to be supplied with the telegrams in question.

No answer was returned to the hon. gentleman.

DESPATCH OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

THE following is a translation of the despatch which the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs has addressed to the representatives of Spain abroad, explaining to them the reasons which induced Marshal Prim to offer the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern :

Sir,—You know the important declarations which were made in the Cortes on the 11th of last June by his Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers. In explaining to the representatives of the Spanish nation the measures, up to that time fruitless, which had been taken with the object of finding a candidate for the throne—measures which they discussed in virtue of their undoubted sovereignty—the President of the Council explained to them that the Provisional Government in the first place, then the executive power, and finally the Government of His Highness the Regent had honoured him with unlimited confidence, authorising him to undertake all the necessary measures and negotiations for the purpose of obtaining, in a question of such high importance, a satisfactory result. Furnished with these full powers Marshal Prim had in the accomplishment of his difficult mission, besides his high political and personal reputation, the moral authority of the whole Government, the force which unity of opinion and of action give, and the guarantee, the most absolute reserve. It was permissible, therefore, to hope that, notwithstanding the unfortunate result of his first endeavours, he would be able to overcome all difficulty and succeed in proposing to his colleagues in the Government, and to the approbation of the Constituent Cortes, a candidate worthy of assuming the crown of Spain, and at the same time acceptable to all the members of the great Liberal monarchical party. The Government had this confidence, which has not been deceived, and it now has the satisfaction of announcing to you, through me, that the Ministerial Council, held at La Granja on the 4th inst., under the presidency of his Excellency the Regent, named the Prince of Hohenzollern Sigmaringen as candidate for the throne of Spain. The entirely favourable opinions possessed by this Prince, and this favourable reception that his nomination has met with from the public opinion of the country, give the Government the agreeable hope that its candidate will soon be named King by the Cortes with a great majority, and that thus will terminate the glorious constitutional movement commenced in September, 1868. Yesterday, directly it was possible to throw off the reserve which prudence had hitherto counselled, I hastened to telegraph to you the resolution of the Government, and the dispositions it was immediately about to adopt in order to submit that resolution to the approbation of the Cortes, in strict conformity with the precepts of the Fundamental Code of the nation, and the rules established by the law for the election of the monarch. While requesting you to communicate it to the Government of . . . . . I gave you some indications upon the true political signification of this event, which ought in no way to affect our relations with other Powers, notwithstanding the great influence it is destined to exert upon the future of the Spanish nation. The situation created by the revolution of September, which has changed in such a radical manner the political conditions of our country, was maintained without difficulty under a provisional form until the day when the Cortes voted the monarchical constitution of the country. But from that moment the provisional form was a danger, because it left without the powerful sanction of facts the idea which had been revealed as the aspiration of the Spanish people. If the Government found no means of realising this idea, its enemies would naturally recover strength in the face of this provisional state of things, which left the door open to all sorts of extravagant hopes. A difficult situation was the result, which was only passed over, thanks to the constant efforts of the Government, and the wisdom of the immense majority of the Spaniards. Worthy of admiration, without doubt, is the spectacle given to the whole world by our country, passing through a period of two years, in the midst of a tranquillity of which no example is to be found in analogous circumstances even in the history of nations which consider themselves the most civilised. Nevertheless, public opinion, both in Spain and abroad, imperiously demanded the end of this state of things. At home there was an ardent desire to crown the work of the Revolution; and abroad, friendly Governments have many times expressed, as you have no doubt had occasion to observe, their wishes for the consolidation in our country of a definitive situation, which should remove the fear of future complications. Such is the fortunate success, that the Spanish Government has now the honour to bring to the notice of the Cortes, through your instrumentality, and it will, I doubt not, be received by that Government with the utmost satisfaction. The cordial relations which fortunately exist between the two countries will continue, I trust, upon the same footing of intimacy; for the same spirit, and the same desire to preserve them, will continue to animate the Spanish Government. The Government of Spain desires, as at present, to maintain endeavoured to act in obedience to public opinion, and for the benefit of the nation. If Prince Leopold should occupy the Spanish Throne by the vote of the sovereign Cortes, he will be a constituted King, with the most Democratic Constitution of any existing in the countries governed by Liberal institutions. His Government will be obliged, as the present, to obey the inspirations of the public mind, which will not be changed because a foreigner occupies the post of first magistrate of the nation. From the moment he ascends the throne of San Fernando he will be a Spaniard, and his work will continue and strengthen the work of the revolution of September—an exclusively Spanish point of view. Exclusively occupied with the regeneration of the nation he will observe the strictest neutrality abroad, which will enable him to devote all his energies to the development of the moral and material interests of the country, and nothing will alter the route which Spain's policy has traced out. It is for this reason that the Government of his Highness, using its free action to prepare the necessary Monarchical solution, has acted alone on its own account, and has negotiated direct with Prince Leopold without for a moment thinking that its honour was committed to make terms with the slightest influence of a foreign Cabinet. I especially call your attention to this point because it is of great importance to make known that the Government of the Regent has simply obeyed in this matter its own inspirations, and that no object of national interest abroad, might still less of foreign interest, has been taken part in the course of this negotiation. It is the desire alone of accomplishing the wishes of the nation, and the mission confided to him by the Regent and his colleagues in the Cabinet which has led him to propose the candidature to the throne of Spain of a prince who is of age, who is the absolute master of his own acts, and who, by his relationship with most of the reigning houses of Europe, without being called to the succession to the throne of any of them, excluded under these circumstances all idea of hostility against any Power whatever. Consequently, the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen in no way affects the friendly relations of Spain with the other powers, and still less can it, or ought it, to effect their relations with each other. Fully impressed with the intentions which have guided the Spanish Government in the resolution about to be submitted to the Cortes, you will regulate your conduct in accordance with them in everything concerning this affair, in which the exercise of your functions is concerned. I expect from your zeal and your intelligence that you will be the faithful interpreter of the intentions with which the Government of his Highness is animated. Will you be good enough to read this despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and leave a copy with him ? May God protect you many years. (Signed)

Madrid, July 7, 1870. PRAXEDES M. SAGASTA.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

(Army and Navy Gazette's Correspondent.)

PARIS, July 14.

THE general opinion is that France desired a war and that the Emperor has merely yielded to the immense pressure put upon him by foreign Powers. They could not ask his Majesty, after the declaration of the Duc de Gramont, to tolerate the Hohenzollern candidature, but they begged that no other questions might be forced upon Prussia, or, in other words, that King William should not be driven to war.

The Emperor, who had already sent on his horses was quite prepared for a campaign, and we were to have had by this time a Gallic army under the crumbling walls of Luxemburg but for the interference of friends. The first troops to have taken the field were men who had received instruction in camp under De Failly, Lebœuf, Bombaki, Bazaine, and Frossard—say five *corps d'armée*, consisting of about 130,000 men, with the 30,000 soldiers of the Imperial Guard as a reserve, all well trained and armed with that redoubtable weapon, the Chassepot which worked miracles on the plain of Mentana.

To begin the war France would therefore have placed 200,000 of her best troops in the field, having another large force to fall back upon in case of necessity; five battalions of *Chasseurs à pied*, forty regiments of infantry of the line, twenty of cavalry, and a hundred field batteries.

The French have at present, in what may be called an advanced position, one regiment of infantry at Dunkerque, two at Lille, one at Condé, one at Valenciennes, one at Mezieres, one at Phalsbourg, a regiment of lancers at Schlestadt; at Colmar, a regiment of cuirassiers and one of infantry; at Douai, a battalion of chasseurs and a battery of mounted artillery; at Thionville, a regiment of dragoons and one of infantry; at Metz, three regiments of infantry, a battalion of chasseurs, 1st battery of mounted artillery, and 17th horse artillery, and at Strasbourg two regiments of the line, a battalion of chasseurs, the 20th horse artillery and pontoons. To the rear of those places are Calais, Arras, Boulogne, Saint Omer, Sedan, Soissons, Nancy, Langres, Besançon, Verdun, each with a battalion or regiment, whilst at Luneville is a division of cavalry consisting of two regiments of cuirassiers and two of lancers. Then at Châlons, placed in the centre and to the rear of most these garrisons, is General Frossard with three divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, ten batteries of artillery, and a company of engineers.

There was some talk of a corps of observation at the foot of the Pyrenees, but the Spanish Army has been hardly considered worth mentioning, when discussing the chances of the campaign which was to have opened yesterday.

The *Liberte* relates that five Prussian officers told off to follow the manœuvres at Chalons were just starting for the camp with letters of recommendation when the Hohenzollern incident intervened. Before entering France the officers thought it advisable to pass through Ems and ask the King if they should proceed on their journey. His Majesty replied—"By all means, as before you reach Chalons everything will be arranged."

At Baden, as one may well imagine, the greatest consternation has reigned—Prussian troops concentrating in a neighbouring valley without any respect for *trente et quarente* and the little ball, and the French on the other side of Kehl Bridge, perhaps, grinning over the thought at having a grab at the stakes. On the subject of the bridge, let me remind you of a quatrain scratched on one of the stones by a Gallic bayonet a year or two ago. The word *piles* means blows in slang :—

Ce pont, fait par des gens habiles
Doit être solide, je crois
L'Allemagne a fourni le bois
La France se charge des. . . . piles.

The *Siècle* makes the following remarks on the military strength of the North German Confederation :—"Its forces, independently of those of Southern Germany, which the treaties place at the disposition of Prussia, are composed as follows :—Field troops, 540,000 men, with 1,170 pieces of cannon and 133,000 horses; reserve, 188,000; and landwher 175,000. The fighting force consists of 13 corps d'armée, containing 114 infantry regiments, 16 battalions of chasseurs, 74 regiments of cavalry, and 13 of artillery. We may add that, of the thirteen, nine only consist of old Prussians, the 9th is formed of Schleswig-Holstein soldiers, the 10th is Hanoverian, the 11th Hessian, and the 12th Saxon. The French Army shows about the same effective in infantry. It has 112 regiments, without counting the Turkos, and 20 battalions of foot chasseurs. In cavalry and artillery the difference is not great, and rather in favour of France. The insufficient organisation of the National Guard Mobile gives the latter country a certain inferiority at the commencement, but that would be speedily made up if, contrary to our wishes, a war should break out."

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(Home News, July 15.)

PRINCE LEOPOLD declines to accept the Crown of Spain. The hopes of peace consequent thereon have been weakened by the conduct of the French Ambassador at Ems, and the warlike attitude of the French people, but the general feeling is that the danger is passed. The Œcumenical Council have voted the infallibility of the Pope by a majority of 362 votes.

The Irish Land Bill has been read a third time and passed in the House of Lords. The Commons have agreed to some of the amendments, those not accepted are to be again discussed by the Lords to-night.

The Princess of Wales, with her children, has gone to Copenhagen on a visit to the King of Denmark.

Mr. Bright and Mr. Childers are both progressing satisfactorily towards a recovery of their health.

A terrible railway accident has occured near Carlisle, by which five persons have lost their lives, and many more have been seriously injured.

The usual encampment of Volunteers has taken place on Wimbledon Common.

Mr. E. J. Reed has resigned the office of Chief Constructor of the Navy; he is to join the firm of Whitworth and Co.

The Prince of Wales and the Princess Louise publicly opened the Northern portion of the Thames Embankment on July 13.

There has been a severe thunderstorm, and great floods attended with loss of life and property in Yorkshire.

Millar, charged with the murder of Mr. Heulin and his house-keeper at Chelsea, has been found guilty and sentenced to be hung.

The Education Bill has progressed in committee up to Clause 77.

Her Majesty left Windsor yesterday for Osborne.

The University Tests Bills have been thrown out by the Lords. There is to be a Committee of Inquiry.

Major Kane has been committed for trial for assaulting Major